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Richfield Discovery Creates Great Interest

The discovery of Eocene production by Richfield Oil Corp. a few weeks ago, at the south edge of Wheeler Ridge, administered to the California oil business a powerful stimulant which should keep things humming for the next ten years. Popular belief is that possibility of its discovery will not have been exhausted within the next 25 years.

Coming at a time when substantial new discoveries have lagged far behind a steadily increasing rate of consumption, the Wheeler Ridge find has made it appear that future Eocene discoveries, coupled with other finds, will make a notable addition to California's petroleum reserves.

The strike fairly electrified the industry by its unexpectedness, as well as its apparent scope. Immediately it sent scores of companies scurrying in all directions to secure new acreage or re-examine old producing properties in the hope of participating in this seemingly new storehouse of wealth.

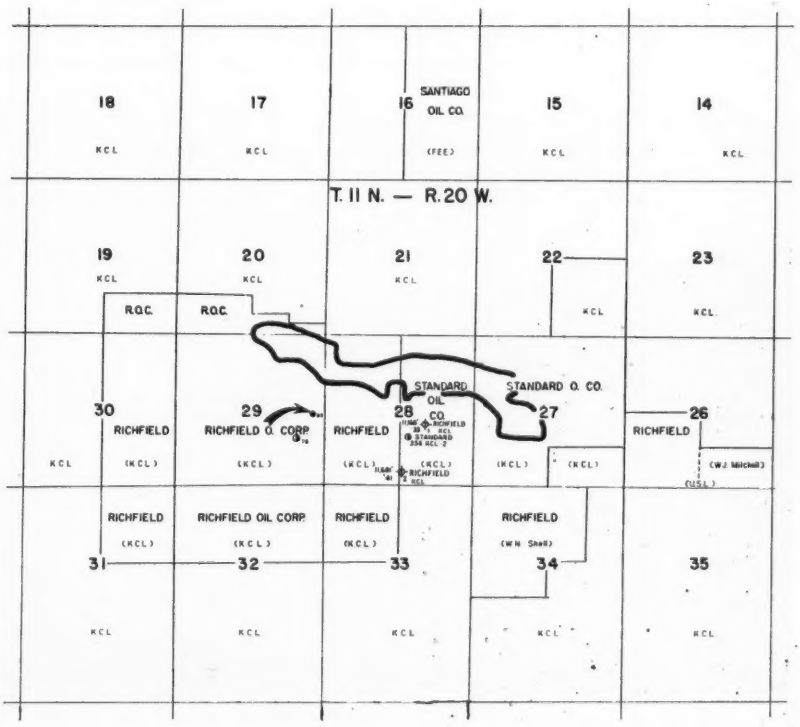
Yet there was nothing new about it. Eocene of highly prolific nature has been belching forth at Coalinga Nose for years, has been known in an isolated portion of Kettleman Hills north dome for some time, and has been slightly scratched at Oat Mountain, northwest of the Aliso Canyon field.

Many oil operators seem to regard Eocene as black magic. The only magic about it is that "Now you have it; now you haven't." There are places in California where it actually outcrops; it has been cored in many localities but, like other horizons, sometimes — in fact many times—it is too tight to produce oil.

For instance, the Famosa formation in the Famosa and McFarland districts of San Joaquin Valley is Eocene, but it is much too tight to yield oil. There is reason for believing that Eocene has been found on Tejon Ranch, but that the reservoir conditions were unsatisfactory.

The existence of Eocene in California has been known for many years. But it has been difficult to locate under conditions favorable for production. The possibility of finding it today is thought to be no better than it was 10 years ago. It is just that the Wheeler Ridge discovery, coming with atom bomb suddenness, has suddenly given impetus to Eocene thinking.

Important Eocene discoveries other than that at Coalinga Nose were not made in the past for three particular reasons. A decade or two ago operators could not drill deep enough, in producing areas, to find it. Secondly, everyone concerned was engaged in developing the Miocene formation. Further than that,



because of the great cost of unusually deep wildcats, and the difficulties attendant upon drilling them, few considered that such a gamble was worth while.

There is a well established theory among geologists that when a formation has typed itself as being capable of doing certain things it may be expected to repeat. Eminent geologists are of the belief that Eocene is a proper objective wherever good production has been secured from other formations such as Vaqueros and Miocene.

It now is pretty well established geological theory that the reason Eocene production has not been developed in fields along the west side of San Joaquin Valley, in Kern County, is that none of the holes was drilled to the necessary depth. Richfield and Texaco are notable examples of companies that drilled deep, but not deep enough, in wildcats east of the Temblor Range, between Taft and Maricopa.

While not too much is known concerning Richfield's Eocene find at Wheeler Ridge the idea seems pretty well established that it will prove to be of moderate size. Reservoir conditions are known to be as nearly perfect as one might expect to find. The well is producing through a 10/64ths inch outlet at the rate of 400 barrels per day, with 3100 pounds pressure back of it. This means that the oil is restricted to a stream approximately the size of the lead in a drafting pencil.

This well yields from a surprisingly coarse and porous sand. Such a sand is usually deposited close to its source, and is not likely to be of the type which blankets 40 to 100 miles of country, as sometimes is the case in Texas and Oklahoma. More likely it might be found to have been completely eroded off within 20 miles.

A lot of future Eocene tests in California will prove to be unproductive because no traps exist where the sands will be found. The main problem is going to be that of finding a natural trap rather than finding Eocene formation. Which brings us to the $96 jackpot question: Where can the Eocene be found?

Strange as it may seem, there are some good Eocene sections exposed in the Santa Ana Mountains. Astute geologists regard the east side of the Los Angeles Basin as a likely prospect. Whittier, La Habra, Brea-Olinda, the East and West Coyotes, Placentia, are other places where one might search. Some geologists leave Signal Hill out of consideration. They just don't think the Eocene is there.

As for the Continental shelf, among the tidelands fields, it is believed that Eocene might be found at Elwood, and perhaps at Rincon. Cuyama Valley is not considered as a likely place to seek Eocene. But the Wheeler Ridge discovery, in the opinion of at least two outstanding geologists, calls for a re-evaluation of production possibilities all along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley.

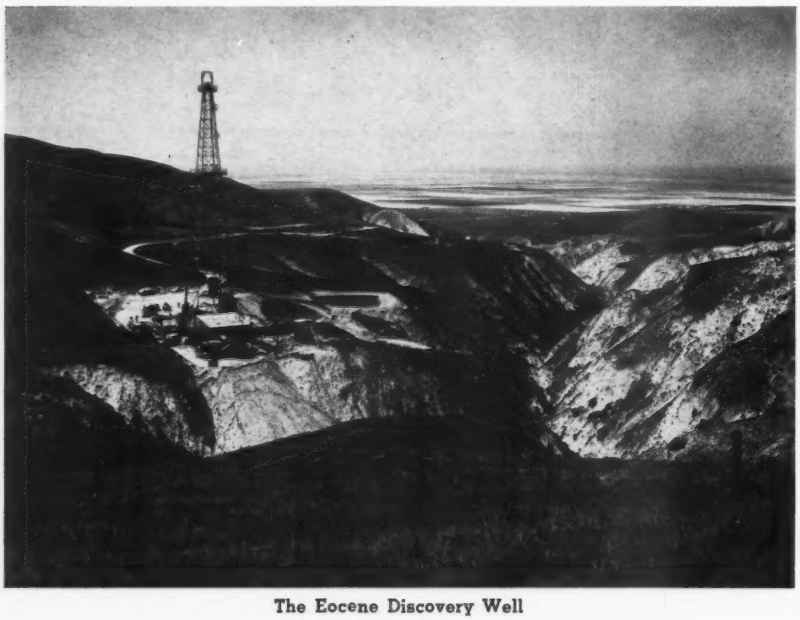
One place we may expect to see some vigorous exploring before many weeks have elapsed is Pioneer Anticline, south of Maricopa, where the Jewetts and the Blodgets, away back in the Nineties, hired woodchoppers to dig shallow oil wells with picks and shovels. Today's thinking is that the drilling in that region these past 35 years, was entirely too shallow. Not much of it reached below 8500 feet.

Still another likely place is Gonyer Anticline at the top of the Temblor Hills, a short way out from Taft. Both Pioneer and Gonyer are filled with structures which conceivably might afford the ideal trap for a reservoir of Eocene. All up and down that range of hills lying between two large faults, close to 100,000 acres have lately been leased, principally by major operators, in contemplation of tests for "black magic."

Let's contemplate for a moment the Santa Clara River petroleum province. Geologists have said that wherever good production has been obtained in other horizons one might confidently search for Eocene. At Castaic Junction the Humble Oil & Refining Company two years ago opened a prolific Miocene field, and just now is taking its 11th well down to at least 12,000 feet, and perhaps deeper.

West of Newhall the same operator has been drilling its Newhall Land & Farming No. E-1 wildcat. At 10,000 feet it was in the Conglomerate of the Honor Rancho field, and was running 3000 feet higher than the Castaic Junction wells. At that time Humble production men were doing a little pencil work to determine the probable depth at which the junction wells might pick up the Eocene.

In the Santa Paula district the Union Oil Company has just completed its Torrey No. 85 well in the Torrey Canyon field, at about 9300 feet, in a prolific Sespe zone at the bottom of which, scouts suspect, the equivalent of Eocene was found. The same operator now is drilling two



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other prospect holes within two miles of it.

It may be said in all truth that when Richfield fired its Wheeler Ridge bombshell a new era dawned for California oil. Make no mistake about it—the Eocene age is going to be Big Business. Production experts have estimated that wildcats designed to uncover Eocene will go to depths between 10,000 and 15,000 feet, and will cost from $200,000 to $500,000, although they admit that Eocene discoveries in the shallow depths are not beyond the realm of expectation, because the formation outcrops in certain districts.

In a great many instances, because of the great depths to be drilled, and the unusual demands for expensive services on a well, it is considered likely that large operators will pool their acreage and jointly drill prospect holes. It also is considered likely that as many as 10 wildcats will be required, in some areas, to locate a trap holding appreciable quantities of Eocene production.

One production expert estimates that it will require 10 to 20 years of difficult and expensive drilling to explore the San Joaquin Valley petroleum province alone. It, until now, has been almost wholly neglected so far as development of the Eocene horizon is concerned.

Pyles Boys and Girls Camp Opens

The 1952 season for the R. M. Pyles Boys and Girls Camp, sponsored by employees of the oil industry, opened June 16th, when the initial group of 24 boys were taken by pack train into Lloyd Meadows campsite in the Sierra Mountains about 55 miles northeast of Porterville.

The Pyles Camp was founded by west coast oil men in 1949 for the purpose of furnishing all expense-paid camping trips each summer to youngsters between the ages of 12 and 16, whose families are unable to meet the financial requirements to provide their children with an average American standard of living.

In 1949 forty boys were taken into the mountains for a six-day camping trip at the one established campsite; in 1950 the number increased to 190 boys for six days at one campsite; by 1951 an additional campsite was built and 225 boys were given a one-week vacation; and this year three campsites will be in operation to accommodate 240 boys for a period extended to two weeks.

These underprivileged boys are selected through city and county law enforcement and welfare agencies from such oil producing areas as Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Tulare, and Ventura counties; and are given the opportunity to participate in such varied activities as swimming and fishing in the Kern River, horseback riding along the mountain trails, hiking through the giant redwood and pine forests, studying wildlife in its natural habitat, and instruction in the values of conservation of natural resources and in handicraft.

The camp besides being founded by oil men, was also constructed by the volunteer services of men from the oil fields and offices; and it is financed entirely through contributions from men and women employed in petroleum and its allied industries. Sponsorship is restricted to California only; and the children selected to attend the camp must come from oil producing regions within the state.

All oil company employees are invited to join in the sponsorship of an eligible boy to attend camp this year. Information concerning camp activities may be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the R. M. Pyles Boys and Girls Camp, P. O. Box 191, Huntington Beach, California.

Sisquoc Test Making Footage

With Contractor Tine Gaiser in charge, Honolulu Oil's Honolulu-Sunray-Sisquoc No. 1 wildcat test on Sec. 5-9n-31w in the Sisquoc area of Santa Barbara County is drilling at 3010 ft. A location is Honolulu's Efromson No. 1 try on Sec. 19-8n-29w at Figueroa Mountain. Drilling is below 7000 ft. in Western Gulf's Careaga No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 7-8n-33w in the Santa Maria area. Driller is Santa Maria Drilling Company.

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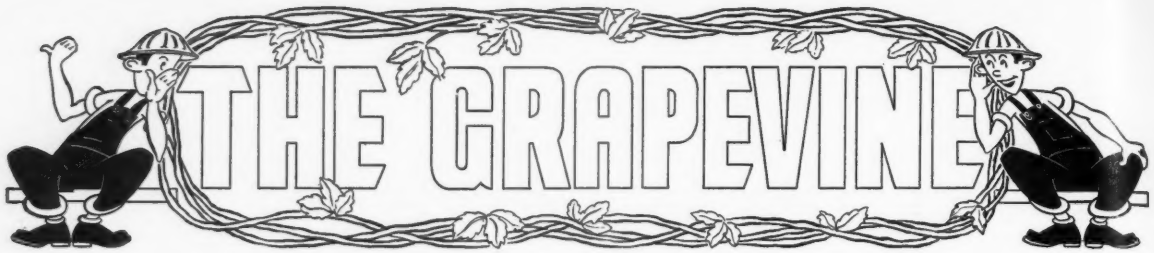

Jack Pate, Union Oil Company's southern division pipe line superintendent, is back at work again, we are pleased to hear, after being laid up since last January with some sort of trouble in his main line station. Jack is current president of the Western Pipeliners Club and besides that is one of the best cowpunchers on the Pacific Coast. Before meat prices began their stratospheric climb, Jack formed a combine with "John D." Rockfellow, the noted Arizonan, and together they made a valiant attempt to corner the beef market. They didn't accomplish that, but in their effort they did acquire some mighty valuable understanding of bossie behavior and structure. Through selective breeding, for example, they have come up with a steer that has more New York cuts than a Manhattan surgeon, and we hear that they are now close to the development of a boneless Hereford. Imagine what that will do for the fillet trade! The scientific approach is what really pays off in the cattle business and we wouldn't be at all surprised to see these two lads end up with socksful of kale and honorary degrees in bovine anatomy.

We'll bet four dollars that Billy McGraw was the most tickled man in town when at his retirement party recently, fellow employees of Consolidated Western Steel presented to him a very beautifully bound volume of his own poems, entitled "Rhymes of a Roughneck." Billy has been the author of many a rollicking oilfield ballad and his works are known and appreciated far and wide. We rather imagine that the end of his career as far as Consolidated Western is concerned, is just the beginning of a new freedom to tickle the muse much more intensely, and we shall be watching eagerly for a new order of rhythmic translations of his ideas and experiences. As Thackeray once said, "When a gentleman is cudgelling his brain to find any rhyme for sorrow, besides borrow or tomorrow, his woes are nearer at an end than he thinks." Anyway, it is our sincere hope that Billy will be spared for many trouble-free years to shape the pleasing bits of jingling philosophy that have graced the pages of the oil magazines, particularly the Flying Carpet, down through the years. They are the sort of stuff that, quite without our knowing it, bring us all just a little closer together. So, to Billy and his lovely Scottish lassie, we are certainly not saying "good-bye" but, "the most of the best, and we'll be seeing you around."

The hazing of new recruits or pledges is not at all peculiar to the army or to college fraternities. It has been common practice in almost all industries from time immemorial. Mort Higgs, the Lane-Wells veep, told his audience at the AIME student meeting a short time ago about his first effort to get a sample of tailings from a drilling well. That was when Mort was a young geologist. At the direction of the driller, he held a tiny bucket under a twenty-foot bailer of rather large diameter, which promptly dumped its entire content, via the bucket, over his shuddering frame in a most humiliating deluge. After being hosed down by an obliging derrick hand, Mort departed, sampleless, soaked and sad, but possessed of an infinity of new wisdom.

It all reminded us of our own early days in the steel works lab over in the little Scottish village of Wishaw. Being a seventh son of a seventh son of something or other, we ourself escaped the indignity of being sent to the stockroom for a "left-handed" screwdriver on our first day at work. But we hadn't been very long on the job when a pale-faced, fragile looking little chap about fourteen years of age—the new office boy—came up the three flights of rickety stairs to the lab from the main office and announced that Mr. Russell had sent him for the caldalicus. As soon as he said "Mr. Russell" we knew it was some kind of a gag, for Mr. Russell was the invariable and incurable instigator of all futile functioning. Maintaining our usual serious mein, however, we took the lad into the sample room and loaded him with a bar of pig iron that must have weighed fifty pounds. He staggered out with buckling knees and a very determined look on his face and tottered precariously downstairs. For about fifteen minutes thereafter all was silence, then we could hear him panting and wheezing his way back upstairs and it was apparent that he was bringing back the "caldalicus." He presently arrived in a state of near exhaustion and we were just about to explain to the poor kid that he was being spoofed, when he dropped the pig iron on the sample table and gasped, "Mr. Russell says this is the wrong one. It's the big one that he wants!"

We had lunch with Dr. Jay Jakosky, the International Geophysical prexy, out at Bullock's Westwood a short time ago and had difficulty concentrating on relative amplitudes and frequency components while a succession of comely young ladies slank in close and pirouetted about us in a most distracting manner. They were in such intriguing stages of dress and undress, indeed, that our ham sandwich on wholewheat completely lost its allure and somehow we were no longer hungry—for ham on wholewheat, that is. Incidentally, Jay Jakosky is the author of a widely used and thoroughly up-to-the-minute textbook, entitled "Exploration Geophysics," without which the library of any serious oil

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MANUFACTURES AERATED CHESTERFIELDS

Glenn C. Merkley, now manager of the industrial products division of National Supply Company, was born in Colton, California, and began his career as assistant inspector in the oil tool department of that same company back in 1922. A year later he transferred to engineering for which he showed an immediate and unmistakable flair. In order to sharpen his natural acumen he took three years out, beginning in 1926, to study mechanical engineering at USC, meantime spending every spare minute at the Torrance plant. He returned to National on a permanent basis in 1928, as field representative of the engineering department.

Thereafter, he had a long and interesting experience in various phases of field work in all California producing areas, and was the author of a number of interesting studies that are still "text-book stuff" for rotary drillers. In the early thirties his training extended to the Mid-Continent and his experience and acquaintanceship were thereby appreciably extended and enlarged. At the beginning of 1940 he was appointed California district manager, as which he supervised the division warehouse and field stores. By the

time the plant was converted to war work in 1942, Glenn had become pretty nearly the indispensable man.

As a runner-down and ferreter-out of urgently needed supplies and supply sources he proved to be a top performer and for the duration of Fracas II, he was busier than a butterfly in a wind tunnel. With the cessation of hostilities, he was named manager of the San Francisco district in which he was especially placed to act as liaison between National and the several major oil companies headquartered there and then developing foreign production. This experience was topped by a trip to the Middle East that still further expanded the Merkley understanding of the oil industry and its people. His appointment as manager of the industrial products division took place shortly thereafter.

Glenn is a fine looking, nicely mannered chap with a lot of native savvy and plenty of energy to apply it to the best advantage. He looks much too young to have been employed even intermittently for 30 years, but that's the way it is. He is one of the originators of Petroleum Production Pioneers of which he is a former vice president and director. His hobby is the manufacture of backyard furniture and he has designed an aerated chesterfield (not the nicotinic variety) that is as relaxing as 2½ grains of nembutol.

finder would be about as bare as Madame Hubbard's cupboard. It discusses all phases of magnetic, gravitational, electrical, seismic, chemical, thermal, and radio activity exploration media, and is probably the most modern thing of its kind available today.

How Jay ever found time in the course of his extremely busy existence to complete such a profound opus is something we would sure like to know. Once with the exuberance of immaturity we turned out a sixty page book of golf inanities that we thought was going to enable us to luxuriate in inexhaustible affluence out Beverly Hills way for the rest of our days. But, if the thing hadn't turned out to be a pretty good gadget for putting under the short leg of a rocky bridge table, the Golf Stream, as we called it, would probably have established an all-time sales low. While we are speaking of golf, it might be remarked that despite his full occupation with the rigors of business Jay Jakosky steals a few hours occasionally to do exploratory work on the golf links of the Bel Air Country Club, and the terrestrial disturbance he creates with his eight iron has been known to shake the Mount Wilson seismometer right off its base.

Jim Hughes, secretary and secretary only of the Los Angeles chapter of Nomads, deputized for president, Bill Wilson at the June meeting in the Jonathan Club and did a masterful job of emmseeing. Jim improves with every appearance and we unhesitatingly predict that come a Michaelmas or two, he will be one of the oil industry's most popular platform orators. It might be noted also that Joe Schlarb, the good looking Chiksan chap, comported himself with considerably more than ordinary skill when he introduced the speaker of the evening, a pretty sharp expositor, by the name of McKane. The latter discoursed ably, intelligently and interestingly on industrial relations and it was in toto so stimulating and entertaining that it was thoroughly enjoyed from beginning to end.

In the shank of the evening, Hi Cassidy, the platform smoothie, was the producer of a short one-act comedy in which the principals were his three initiates, Roy Boydston of the Martin Decker organization; Earl Tavan, the Ken Corporation executive; and Rex Collins, the Hydril export representative. The Boydston-Tavan team of cross talkers first gave an exaggerated demonstration of the selling art. And, if they did it that way in actual business, they would both starve to death. But at least they would have fun doing it which is more than most of us are having these days making a real living. Following the selling skit, Rex Collins opened his suitcase and demonstrated what a salesman must take with him when traveling in foreign fields. He had so many knick-knacks packed in his valise, it looked as if he intended to start a dime store down in Bogota or someplace, but anyway it was all part of the fun. After the facetiousness was over, the boys were formally inducted into office in an impressive ceremony that should certainly be adopted as standard procedure by the Los Angeles chapter and maybe by others too.

With some 800 other outdoor enthusiasts, we spent a recent Saturday afternoon and evening at the Rio Hondo Club, cavorting at what has become known as the CNGA summer frolic. It was a profitable adventure, for besides adding a slightly deeper tint to our already well carmined schnozzola, we had the undoubted privilege of meeting the entire male staff of The Fluor Corporation. At first it looked as if we had stumbled into a Fluor convention but after a while we met a couple of lads who knew nothing of water cooling so we concluded that we had hit the right place after all.

George Tyler, the duPont biggie, presently breezed up and discharged a few pleasantries, and soon there-

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after we were trading speakeasy sagas with Lennie Leonard and John Herron, the Shell people, whereupon things began to take on a more familiar look. However, we missed Tom Taggart, Herb Eggleston, Walt Dayhuff, Harold Linhoff, Bob Tulin, and a raft of other old timers who, of course, may have come and gone before we arrived, but anyway they weren't to be found. We spotted Jack Doyle, Bob Tulin's successor, pitching horseshoes with the ease and accuracy of a native Iowan; and Ben Dumm and Don Schindler betting lightly on their ability to accumulate more interesting sets, runs, and flushes than their neighbors.

Golf, however, was again the biggest event of the day and by 5 p.m. the fairways looked as if they had been assaulted by an angry bulldozer. The outstanding performer in this department was Halsey Smith of Foster Wheeler who, for carving neater divots and keeping his score down below the dimensions of a bacterial count, was awarded a very fantoosh golf bag and also had his name inscribed on a lovely new permanent trophy, given to the CNGA for annual playoff by that noted sportsman, Bill Baden of Anchor Petroleum Company. So, as they say in television, buy your next anchor from the Anchor Petroleum Company and be sure to tell them that the Grapevine sent you down.

Another winner of golf acclaim was Glenn Arroe from the Chevron hostelry who made a hole-in-one. The report doesn't say whether it was one stroke or one hour but until we know the facts, Glenn is entitled to our highest respect. Then there was Ed Michaels, of the Guy T. Martin Company who received special recognition for having whanged out the longest drive in CNGA golf history. So far as is known, the ball hasn't come down yet but it is mighty significant that the press has lately been deluged with reports of "flying spheres."

Further in the sports line, one of the strangest contests ever witnessed was a softball brawl between the Oilers and the Suppliers. These long time rivals whipped up such a gale with their vicious misses that the Coast Guard ordered incoming craft to stay outside the 3-mile limit and be prepared for sudden squalls. Al Decker of Prowell and Decker was catcher for the Suppliers and he almost caught pneumonia as a result of the fearsome lunges of the batters. Best fielder of the afternoon was Dick Jenkins of Clark Brothers who seemed to be able to stop all that was knocked his way. But the busiest men in town were the catchers who had to operate in an area as large as the ordinary ball park to cover the full range of the pitchers' offerings.

After it was all over, the Suppliers, having fewer visible scars, were declared winners by an arbitrary score of 12-6 and in a rare feat of prognostication, Lee Miller of The Fluor Corporation walked off with the baseball pool. Bill Trask's dinner show was as usual right up to snuff, and Myron Niesley, the program chairman, and all his aides are deserving of loud and prolonged cheers for their neat handling of a very rugged assignment.

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CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD
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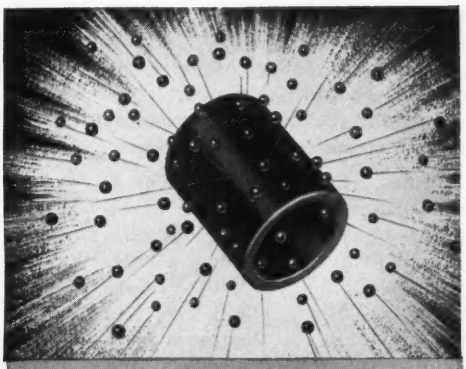
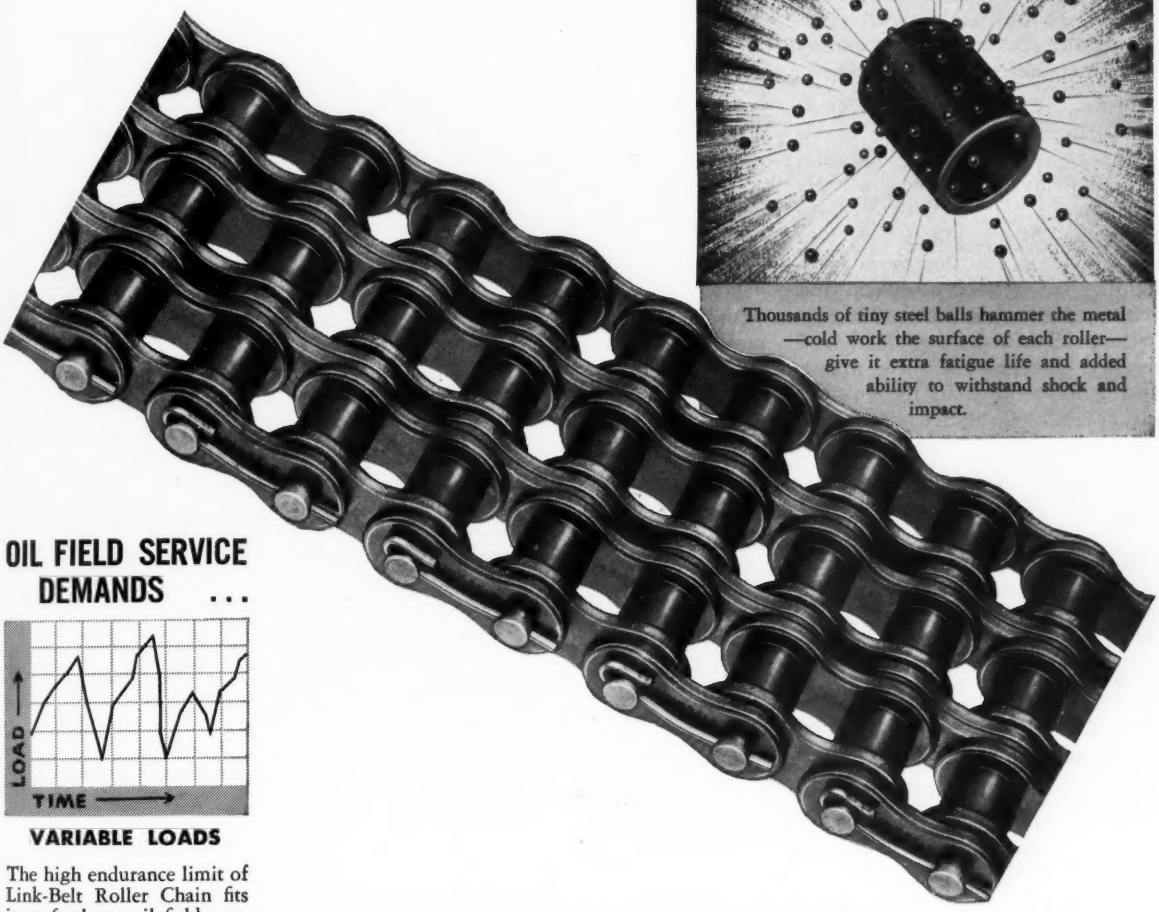
How SHOT-PEENING Increases LINK-BELT Roller Chain Life



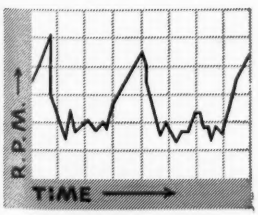
Thousands of tiny steel balls hammer the metal —cold work the surface of each roller— give it extra fatigue life and added ability to withstand shock and impact.



OIL FIELD SERVICE DEMANDS . . .

VARIABLE LOADS

The high endurance limit of Link-Belt Roller Chain fits it perfectly to oil field conditions — where no-load to peak-load occurs almost instantaneously — and from zero to top speed and back again in a few seconds is typical of service requirements.



VARIABLE SPEEDS

Link-Belt rollers are strong and resilient, hard and tough—just the right combination for extra long service under repeated shock loads.

This combination is due to the selection of the right steel for the job, proper heat treatment, and the Link-Belt shot-peening process. Shot peening cold works the surface of the roller, making it hard and tough. It gives rollers the extra fatigue life needed to take repeated shock and impact loads. The result is a roller with high endurance level, durable under severe loads—a roller which helps make possible the high standard of performance every user expects and gets from Link-Belt Roller Chain.

12,696

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Indianapolis 6, Dallas 1, Houston1, Los Angeles 33, New York 7. Distributors in all fields.

LINK-BELT

ROLLER CHAINS and SPROCKETS

Thermoplastic-Insulated Wire and Cable

ABSTRACT

For many years industry has recognized the need for a superior, low-voltage wire and cable insulation. Such an insulation would have to resist the effects of aging, acid, alkali, oil, grease, ozone, sunlight, and water. It should not support combustion; and it should be reasonably low in cost and easy to process.

During the early 1930's General Electric Company began the development of an insulating material using polyvinyl chloride as a base. This was combined with various plasticizers, fillers, stabilizers, and color pigments for the purpose of obtaining the desired electrical and mechanical characteristics. This insulation, identified as "plasticized polyvinyl chloride," has been manufactured for more than 18 years by General Electric under the trade name "Flamenol."

This paper will outline very briefly the basic chemistry, the extrusion of this material on electrical conductors, and the extent and limitations of application. The basic chemistry of plasticized polyvinyl chloride is shown in Fig. 1.

By W. J. DELEHANTY,
General Electric Co.,
Oakland, Calif.

Three Basic Steps in Manufacture

1. From water and salt we get combined to make hydrogen chloride and chlorine, which are hydrogen and chlorine, which are ride.

From coke and limestone we make calcium carbide, and then acetylene. Hydrogen chloride and acetylene are combined with catalysts to produce vinyl chloride. Vinyl chloride normally is a gas, but which, for convenience in handling, is liquefied by cooling or compression to below its boiling point of minus 13.8 C.

2. The molecule of vinyl chloride has the peculiar ability to combine with itself to form giant chain-like molecules. This process is called polymerization, and the products so formed are referred to as polymers. Commercial polyvinyl chloride is a powdered resin which resembles table salt. The properties of the polymer are dependent on temperature, time, pressure, the nature of the catalyst used, the presence of modifying agents, and mechanical treatment.

3. Compounding is accomplished by mixing the polyvinyl-chloride resin with fillers, color pigments, stabilizers, and plasticizers in a "dough-type" mixer. After these have been completely dispersed, the mixture is placed on a warming mill and worked into sheets suitable for extrusion.

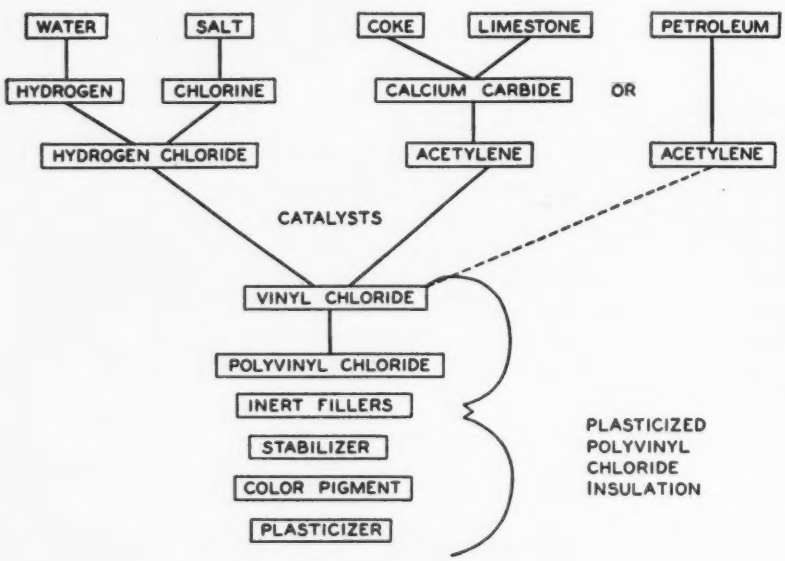


FIG. 1

Ingredients Other Than Polyvinyl Chloride

Fillers: Fillers are usually high-grade finely-ground hard clays. It is not possible to use large percentages of fillers in the compounding of thermoplastics if the flexibility and the tensile strength are to be kept high.

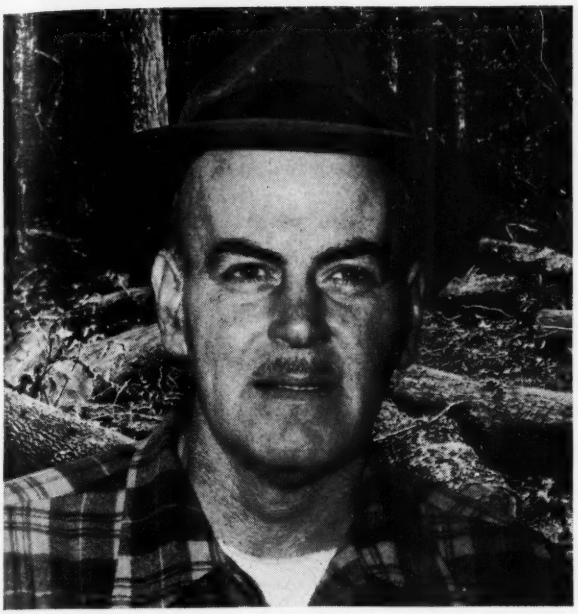
Stabilizers: Although polyvinyl-chloride resin has excellent thermostability, it is possible to extend the temperature range of usage by the incorporation of a stabilizer. At high temperatures, hydrogen-chloride gas is liberated, in minute quantities, from vinyl-chloride polymer. The stabilizer, usually a compound of lead, retards or minimizes the evolution of this gas, and also helps by maintaining high electrical resistivity.

Color pigment: For black-colored insulation, the compound includes carbon black. For other colors—such as white, red, green, blue, orange, and yellow—the color pigment must be carefully selected so that color fastness and electrical and mechanical characteristics are not diminished by exposure to heat, moisture, age, sunlight, and ozone.

Plasticizers: All of the four ingredients previously described are powders. These are completely dispersed by mixing, and then the plasticizer is added. The plasticizer is usually a liquid, non-volatile, organic material—20 to 50 per cent of the total weight of the finished compound. When it is mixed with polyvinyl chloride, it converts the polyvinyl chloride from a hard, horny, and relatively intractable mass to a workable, homogenous substance. Two of many plasticizers commonly used for electrical insulation are:

a. Tricresyl phosphate: This is selected when an 80-C copper-temperature compound is required.

b. Dioctyl phthalate: This is used when only a 60-C copper-temperature rating is required, but when low-temperature bending, high insulation resistance, and low moisture

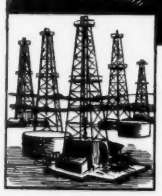


We've been asked...

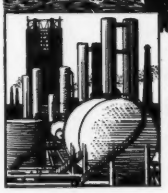
"What's wrong about integration? It's the way I operate, too!"

Many businessmen have said: "*This 'integration' you big companies are attacked for is just a matter of doing more than one part of a job. So what's wrong about that? It's the way I operate, too!*"

Consider first that "integration" means simply carrying a job through several steps. Integration can't make a good company bad. It's a method any business may use as it competes for your patronage, increasing its efficiency and benefiting you by keeping prices down. Let's compare our method of operation with that of another integrated fuel-producer whose system is centuries old:



A woodcutter goes into a forest and fells trees. Standard drills into the ground and brings up oil. If the woodcutter sells the logs then and there... and if Standard sells the crude oil to some buyer at the well... there's no integration. Each has performed only one part of the job.



Now if the woodcutter takes the next step and cuts the logs into fireplace size, he has become an integrated business. Like him, Standard works to turn the product into the forms you use. We refine our crude oil into gasoline, lubricants, fuel oil, and other products. So we're integrated, too.

When the woodcutter hauls a load of firewood he extends his integration. He's now in the transportation business... as is Standard when we use our tankers and pipelines to transport oil from well to refinery, and the refined products from there to areas where they'll be used.

And if the woodcutter finally sells the firewood to you, his operation is fully integrated. Ours is, too, when we sell you fuel oil ...or when we sell gasoline through Company-owned service stations. So is integration wrong? Not at all. And we make best use of it to bring you better products at low cost.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

• plans ahead to serve you better

absorption are important.

The manufacture of polyvinyl chloride and the compounding of thermoplastic materials is a complex and interesting business. It is a business which this author is not by experience or training equipped to discuss, except to a very limited extent. For those who desire additional information, reference to publications of the Goodrich Chemical Company is suggested, as well as to those of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company and other manufacturing chemists.

A wide range of electrical and mechanical characteristics may be secured by varying percentages of all of the five ingredients listed.

Extrusion

Thermoplastic insulations are applied to wires by the "extrusion" method. An extruder, or "tuber," consists of a horizontal cylinder heated by electricity, hot oil, or steam to a temperature of approximately 350 F. In this cylinder is a worm, or screw, driven at one end by an adjustable-speed electric motor, usually a d-c unit, with a 5-to-1 speed range. At the other end of the cylinder are located screens and breakup plates, a nipple or wire guide, and a die. The thermoplastic compound is fed to the extruder through a hopper, and is pushed along the cylinder through the screens and plates by the worm. During its movement along the cylinder, the compound is heated and completely softened.

The bare copper conductor passes through the nipple in the extrude-head—the bore of this nipple only a few mills larger than the wire. The die, which has a bore exactly the size of the outside insulated wire diameter, is set concentric with the nipple; hence, as the wire is fed horizontally through the nipple, the hot thermoplastic material is extruded around it in a seamless wall. Complete concentricity is secured by adjusting the relative position of the nipple and the die during the "setup" operation. As the insulated wire leaves the extruder head, the thermoplastic material, while still soft, is indent-printed with the size and manufacturer's name, and then is cooled in a water trough to room temperature. There is no vulcanization. The material is a thermoplastic which is soft when hot and firm when cool.

On its way to the takeup reel, the finished wire passes through a high-potential test unit, generally called a "sparker." Later the complete reel of insulated wire is immersed for 12 hours in water and, at the end of this time, it receives a final test while submerged.

Electrical Characteristics

Dielectric strength: The dielectric strength is approximately 720 volts per mil on small wall-thickness values. This means that a 14 AWG* wire with 3/64-in. insulation would break down at about 32,000 volts. An 8 AWG wire with a 10/64-in. wall, common for 5,000-volt series street-lighting circuits, would fail at 60,000 volts or higher.

Dielectric constant: The dielectric constant, or specific inductive capacity, is in the range between 6 and 12, which is relatively high when compared with natural or synthetic rubber compounds. This precludes the possibility of the use of this type of insulation on high-frequency or high-voltage circuits.

Power factor: Power-factor values are comparable with specific-inductive capacity values, viz., approximately 11 per cent at 25 C and 13 per cent at 70 C.

Insulation resistance: The insulation resistance of thermoplastic-insulated wires can be controlled by the type of plasticizer and the compounding technique. In general, however, the insulation resistance values are comparable with most government synthetic-rubber compounds.

Mechanical Characteristics

Tensile strength: Original minimum, 1,500 psi.

Elongation: Original minimum, 175 per cent.

Tear resistance: 71 lb.

Moisture resistance: The samples in the Underwriters Laboratories report show an average mechanical moisture absorption of only 0.0045 gram per square inch after 7 days' immersion in water whose temperature is 70 C. Installations are on record of wires and cables insulated with polyvinyl chloride which have been in continuous operation in wet ducts, or which have been buried in moist soil, for more than 10 years.

*American wire gauge.

Chemical Resistance

Flamenol is highly resistant to acids and alkalies. One of the earliest applications was as motor lead insulation, where the leads had been exposed to oil and sulfuric acid. Rubber-insulated leads failed in the service after a few weeks' operation. Flamenol-insulated conductors have also been extensively used on battery-charging equipment and printing-press controls; in canneries and tanneries; and have been directly buried in corrosive soils. Flamenol machine-tool wire has the following approval indicated on identification labels: "For open wiring in recognized raceways where exposed to the following reagents, maximum operating 30 C: **A,** hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide in concentrations not exceeding ½ normal; **B,** sulfuric acid in concentrations not exceeding 10 normal."

Flame Resistance

Flamenol insulation will not support combustion, as will rubber, varnish cloth, or paper insulation. This characteristic is the basis for its trade name. **(Editor's note:** Here the speaker demonstrated by flame test.)

Low-Temperature Bending

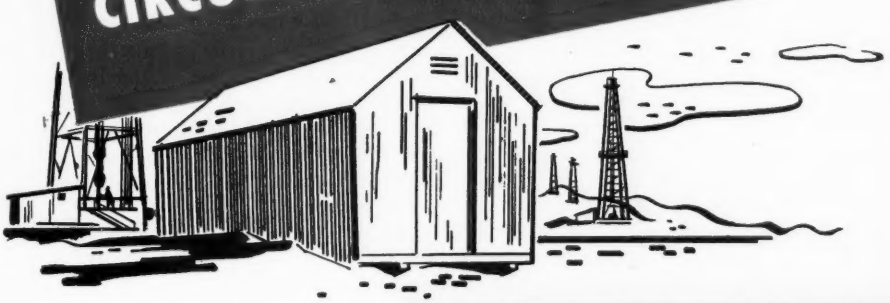
Polyvinyl chloride is a thermoplastic which is soft at high temperatures and firm at low temperatures. There are minimum low temperature limits above which it can be flexed without distress. For the tricresyl plasticized compounds, General Electric recommends a minimum bending temperature of minus 10 C or plus 14 F. For the dioctyl phthalate plasticized compounds, the minimum is 0 F or minus 18 C, with reasonable care.

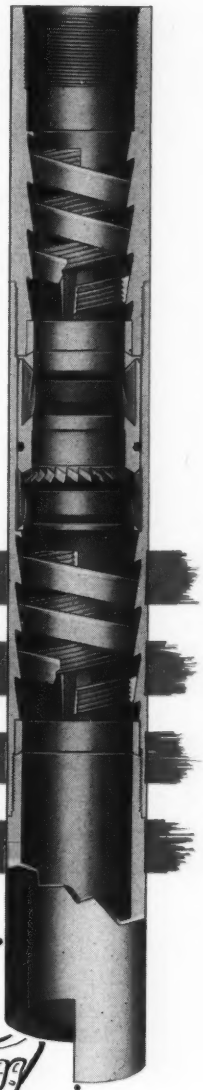
Once installed, the temperature may drop to extremely low levels without any effect on the insulation.

High-Temperature Stability

Early in the history of thermoplastic insulations many engineers expressed concern over the stability of these compounds under conditions of high temperature and mechanical pressure. Laboratory tests and field experience, extending over almost 20 years, have proved this concern unwarranted. Flamenol machine-tool wire has a rating of 60 C in water, oil, or coolant, and

"data for the doghouse" on BOWEN RELEASING AND CIRCULATING OVERSHOTS





EASY FISH ENGAGEMENT

FULL NON-CRUSHING "GRAPPLE GRIP"

INSTANT RIGHT-TORQUE RELEASE WHEN READY

FULL TIME, HIGH-PRESSURE CIRCULATION

HERE'S A TOOL that gives you every advantage for quick recovery of fish to be externally engaged. Without adjustment it catches drill pipe—coupling *or* tool joint, whichever is up! And not only grips the fish in a patented non-crushing "grapple grip" that tightens as pull increases, but this Bowen Releasing and Circulating Overshot automatically mills and conditions jagged ends of the fish to permit full pack-off for high pressure circulation through the fish. A Bowen Releasing and Circulating Overshot is your best insurance against excessive lost time in the event of a twist-off—have one handy on your next well!

HERE'S HOW IT WORKS

TO ENGAGE THE FISH you need only connect the Bowen Overshot to the fishing string and run-in to the top of the fish. At this point, rotate right and let down until the fish enters the Overshot. For jagged ends of pipe, rotate slowly to the right as you gradually lower the fishing string. This allows the cutters to mill the jagged ends of the fish for full positive engagement and better seal when circulating. Once the Overshot is settled securely over the fish, neutralize the torque and pull up on the fishing string.
TO RELEASE FROM THE FISH drop the weight of the fishing string heavily against the Overshot. Then at the same time lift and rotate the fishing string to the right. This expands the spiralling grapple and permits easy pull-away from the fish.
TO CIRCULATE AND ROTATE when the fish does not come free on a straight pull, start circulation and while maintaining an upward pull, rotate *violently* as much as the fishing string will stand. The Bowen Releasing and Circulating Overshot is ruggedly built to withstand the toughest fishing jobs!

AND HERE'S THE REASON WHY

When a Bowen Releasing and Circulating Overshot is rotated to the right and lowered over the fish, drag of the fish against the bore of the grapple causes it to unwind and expand sufficiently to allow the fish to enter. As upward pull is exerted, the spiralling grapple is contracted by the tapers in the bowl to wedge and set the deep cut wickers about the entire circumference of the fish. The pipe grapple or the tool joint grapple grips firmly and evenly over a large area of the fish in much the same manner that the "Chinese Handcuff," illustrated at right, tightens when pull is exerted. As pull is increased, the grapple tightens about the fish and the greater the pull, the tighter the grip *without distortion* to the fish!

The Bowen "Grapple Grip" Principle.

MORE "DOGHOUSE DATA" WILL APPEAR REGULARLY—WATCH FOR IT OR CONTACT YOUR S. R. BOWEN REPRESENTATIVE

BOWEN FISHING TOOL COMPANY

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VENTURA • BAKERSFIELD • AVENAL • NEWHALL
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Export: S. R. BOWEN CO., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

of 80 C in air. At temperatures as high as 80 C or 172 F, there is no apparent softening.

For proof that polyvinyl-chloride insulations do not show objectionable "cold flow" under field conditions, reference is made to **Underwriters Laboratories Report 13,268,** November 3, 1944. Ample proof that these cables are no more difficult to pull into ducts than other types is found in **Underwriters Laboratories Report 13,268,** April 6, 1945.

Oil Resistance

Perhaps the most important characteristic of polyvinyl-chloride insulations is their resistance to motor oils, cup grease, cocoanut oil, and oleic acid. Rubber compounds depreciate rapidly on oil-exposure tests. The depreciation is accompanied by swelling and an increase in weight ranging from 40 to 120 per cent. Polyvinyl chlorides lose from 1 to 5 per cent in weight under the same tests, and their electrical and mechanical values increase instead of decreasing. This is attributed to the extraction of a small amount of plasticizer at the surface, with no direct effect on the resin itself.

For continued immersion in light hydrocarbon compounds, such as gasoline or naphtha, Flamenol wire with a thin jacket of nylon is available, and it has the approval of the Underwriters Laboratories. Finally, these compounds are non-toxic, and are resistant to ozone, sunlight, and aging. Thermoplastic wires and cables of the polyvinyl-chloride type are completely covered by industry specifications. A few of these are as follows:

Specifications D 734, American Society for Testing Materials.
Standard 8-19-81, Insulated Power Cable Engineering Association.
Standard for Thermoplastic-insulated Wires, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., April 1948.
Thermoplastics, International Municipal Signal Association, Vol. 11, 1951.

Modern chemistry, physics, and electrical engineering have not as yet produced the perfect single insulating material which will meet all conditions. Plasticized polyvinyl chloride, used within its well established limits of voltage, frequency, temperature, and mechanical stress, does an excellent job. Proof of this statement lies in the fact that billions of conductor feet of wire and cable with this insulation are in successful operation today.

Presented at A.P.I. Division of Refining, 17th Mid-Year Meeting.

Construction of Filled Land Drillsite to Start Off Coast of Southern California

Monterey Oil Company announced recently that it plans to commence the construction of a filled land drillsite offshore from the coast of Southern California, adjacent to the proposed extension of the outer breakwater east of the City of Long Beach, and more than a mile and one-half seaward from shore. Monterey plans a thorough test of a State Tidelands Lease, according to E. E. Pyles, vice-president of the company.

The testing of this lease is deemed of importance in view of the present short supply of oil in California and particularly in view of the National Defense effort and the military requirements in Korea. Monterey Oil Company is successor to the Jergins Oil Company interests in this lease.

Approval has been secured from the Department of the Army, which exercises control over navigation on inland and coastal waters and objection has been withdrawn by the Justice Department, and by the Department of the Interior, the latter two being involved under the terms of the stipulation between the Federal and State governments, under which all California tide and submerged land operations are now being carried out.

The California State Lands Commission, which originally issued the lease, has granted a permit to drill.

A previous test of the leased land was made during and immediately following World War II, by a series of directionally drilled wells from an upland location. While these tests indicated the possibility of an offshore oil pool, they also showed that because of its distance from the shore and its probable depth, it could be better developed from an offshore drillsite, Mr. Pyles said.

Contract for this filled island, the first of its kind in the history of oil development in the State, has been let, and construction will start immediately. Initial cost of this exploration project is estimated in excess of $1,000,000. It has been approved by both Federal and State government agencies, and will consist of a circular steel structure 75 feet in diameter, filled with sand and clay and with a concrete deck. It will be located more than a mile and one-half offshore, where the ocean is about 45 feet deep, and will rise approximately 30 feet above the water line. It will also have docking facilities and a loading platform for the delivery of equipment and material. Completion of these facilities is expected to require 120 days.

Monterey plans a thorough and exhaustive test of the lease. The first well will be drilled to a depth to test all likely oil producing formations. However, construction will permit the drilling of additional directional wells for more complete testing of the leased area if the results in the first well warrant further drilling.

Healy Tibbitts Construction Company has been awarded the contract for this construction. J. H. Abramson, vice-president of Monterey Oil Company, is in charge of the Company's field operations and will be in direct charge.

Baroid Announces Agency Change

The Baroid Sales Division of National Lead Company, 2404 Danville, Houston, Texas, has announced the appointment of the Brennan Advertising Agency of Houston to handle advertising and sales promotion for all Baroid products. The Darwin H. Clark Co. agency is resigning the account.

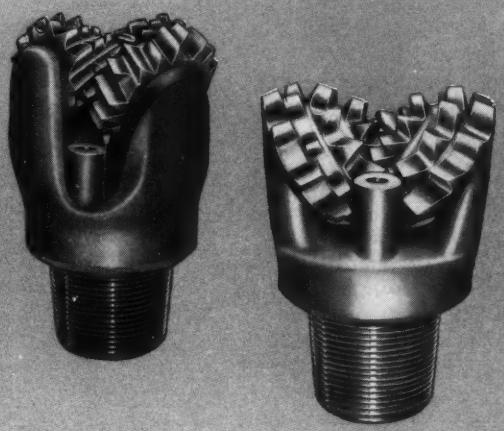
Brennan will take over handling of the account in progressive steps between July 1, 1952 and December 31, 1952. The Darwin H. Clark Co. of Los Angeles will continue to handle the placement of scheduled space until December 31, 1952, in order to minimize the inconvenience to Baroid.

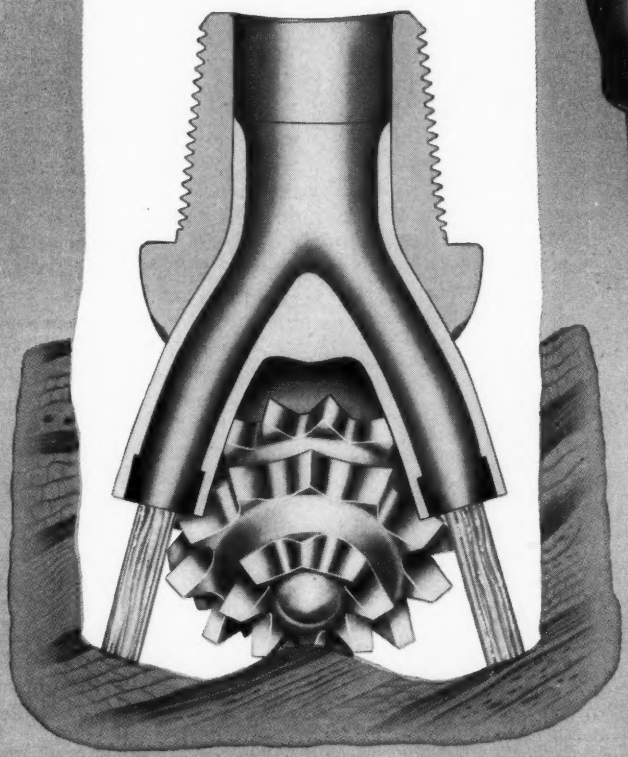
Jack D. Rittenhouse, former manager of Clark's Houston office, is resigning to establish an industrial publications service with offices at 2017 West Gray on July 1, 1952. Mr. Rittenhouse will continue to prepare the Baroid News Bulletin, which has a controlled bi-monthly circulation to over 10,000 leaders in the oil industry.

H. C. SMITH "Jet-Action" BITS

hit the bottom of the hole... not the walls!

this cutaway shows why





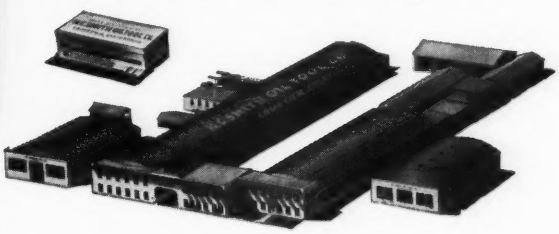
THIS cross-section of an H. C. Smith jet-action bit clearly shows how the angle of the nozzles directs a powerful stream *downward*, against the *bottom* of the hole. The scientifically engineered shape of the water course diverts and divides the mud flow with minimum change of direction, practically eliminating turbulence, and allowing the mud stream to hit the bottom with maximum force, flushing away the cuttings and keeping the teeth on bottom. That's why these bits produce such excellent footage.

H. C. Smith jet-action Rock Bits with tungsten-carbide inserts, indicated in black in the illustration, are known as the "Hydro-Jet" series. Their slightly higher price is reflected in longer life, since these nozzle inserts will outlast the bit teeth.

H C Smith OIL TOOL CO.

GENERAL OFFICES, EXPORT OFFICE AND PLANT
COMPTON, CALIFORNIA

This Plant makes BITS...and nothing but BITS!



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Rocky Mountain NEWS

Colorado—Idaho—Montana—New Mexico—Utah—Wyoming—Western Canada

Regional Highlights

A count made in the second week of June showed 229 active rigs in the Rocky Mountain region, compared to 242 the previous week. Both figures were comparable to a previous all-time high last summer of 146. The Rocky Mountain activity was set against a backdrop of 2,994 active rigs in the United States and Canada.

The 229 active rigs were operating in the various states as follows: Wyoming, 92; Colorado, 29; Nebraska, 13; Utah, 23; Montana, 41; North Dakota, 25; South Dakota, 4, and Idaho, 2. The count was made by the Hughes Tool Co.

Secretary Chapman's order suspending the issuance of federal leases on 40-acre tracts is designed to curb "unproductive" speculation in oil and gas leases on federal lands. Certain exceptions will be made to the general order, which is the outgrowth of a wave of lease selling on such tracts.

Marion Clawson, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, told the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association that it is the desire of the Bureau to curb the activity of speculators. He said, however, that he was not criticizing speculation as such, because "Development of previously unproven territory for oil and gas production is a speculative undertaking." He explained that he was concerned with "the type of speculation which is more anxious to exploit other people than it is to try to develop resources."

Clawson spoke at the mid-year meeting of the RMOGA in Great Falls, Mont.

Some companies have been reported offering to lease 40 acres of federal land for a $100 fee, but such a federal lease only costs $20 plus a $10 filing fee. C. J. (Doc) Rogers, Wyoming secretary of state, said recently that large numbers of eastern people are paying substantial commissions on lands in Wyoming or Nevada.

Lands which are to be unitized, or which are isolated tracts, or where exploration work is planned, are expected to be exempt from the order against 40-acre leases.

Hearing on a bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 should be held in Denver, in the opinion of Charles S. Hill, president of the RMOGA. Hill has recommended the Colorado city as a convenient location in a message to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He said it would save inconvenience and expense to oil men who otherwise would be required to travel to Washington, D.C. The bill would raise the limit of public lands which could be obtained by one lessee from 15,360 acres to 30,720 acres.

Sometimes I'm known as "Spider" Van Loozen on account of I just can't stop talking and telling folks how wonderful that Web Wilson Power Tubing Spider really is. ★ Just hook it up to your air supply, and you're all set for running tubing faster than you ever dreamed of, with perfect safety, and it's practically a "life time" deal. ★ If you knew how many are already being used by big name operators, you might get interested too. ★ Maybe you ought to give me a call at MEnlo 4-6621 (Los Angeles Exchange) and let me tell you just how much time and money you can save on your tubing jobs.

The meeting of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association at Great Falls drew an attendance of 150 persons from 14 states and Canada. The association went on record against a petition being circulated in Montana to amend the workmen's compensation law in that state. The association held that if adopted in their entirety the proposed amendments would be detrimental to the industrial development of the state.

Gov. John W. Bonner of Montana suggested a formula for development of Montana oil resources, which included: Maximum compensation for state school lands; conservation laws to prevent waste of oil and gas; regulation to protect property rights of all concerned and secure the greatest possible return of oil and gas.

The Governor said his state holds its school lands in trust for its school children.

Le Roy Hines, vice president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, said his company is encouraging oil and gas development and is cooperating with seismograph crews conducting explorations on the right-of-way. The railroad owns considerable property in the Williston Basin.

The American Petroleum Institute's Division of Production met in Denver in mid-June for the annual mid-year standardization conference. Five hundred oil men from the U. S. and Canada and four other countries attended.

Committee and subcommittee meetings on equipment standardization, drilling and production practice, and training were under the general direction of C. A. Young of Dallas, Tex., director of the Division of Production.

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Wyoming

New pays have been tapped by Continental Oil Co. in the Sussex area of Johnson County. Although the company's No. 94 unit failed to find oil in a test of the Madison, it has been completed as a Tensleep discovery. The Madison was topped at 9,435 feet and the well was drilled to 9,785, total depth, in the Cambrian. Finding no shows there, it was plugged back to 8,985 feet and flowed 282 barrels of oil per day from the Tensleep, through ⅜-inch choke. In a drill stem test of the Amsden at the 9,144-9,214 foot interval, 3,550 feet of oil and 1,000 feet of water were recovered. Location of the well is sw sw ne 23-42n-78w, in West Sussex. It is in the B zone of the field and is three miles east of Continental's first Tensleep discovery in the A zone. Continental previously had been producing only from the Frontier and the Lakota in the B zone.

Continental's No. 10, at nw nw se 1-42n-80w, was drilling below 4,750 feet after finding a good show in the Shannon. Gas came to the surface in seven minutes and oil flowed in 30 minutes on test of the 2,914-59 foot interval. The well is a mile and a half west and a half mile north of present West Sussex production.

Stanolind Oil and Gas Co. has spudded the No. 1 Brock in the Mayoworth area of Johnson County for a test along the western edge of the Powder River Basin. This is scheduled as a Tensleep test, expected at about 4,000 feet. Location is s½ 24-45n-83w.

In Sheridan County, to the North, McDermott & Co. was drilling around 1,700 feet at its No. 2 Anna Trusler, nw sw ne 24-58n-85w. This is the third well in the new Ash Creek field, where an offset to the discovery well recently was brought in. The offset, No. 1 Anna Trusler, nw se nw 24-58n-85w, swabbed 250 barrels of oil per day in the last 14 hours of a 20 hour 40 minute test. This indicated better production than in the discovery, the No. 1 Barry.

Crusader Corp. has announced recovery of oil on drill stem test of its second well on East Little Buck Creek, along the eastern part of the Powder River Basin. Operator's No. 1 Government, nw nw se 17-36n-63w, produced 100 barrels of fluid of which 20 per cent was oil from the Dakota. Production was through perforations at 4,309-15 feet interval. Earlier, topping the Dakota at 4,253 feet, test is reported to have recovered 515 feet of clean oil and 25 feet of oil cut mud.

Ohio Oil Co. has announced a test of the Cedar Ridge in Carbon County. The Sundance formation is the objective expected at 8,400 to 9,500 feet.

Carter Oil Co. has announced plans to drill a 6,500 foot test in the Twenty Mile area, Natrona County. The company is unitizing 3,680 acres. The area is 20 miles north of Casper, and the objective is the Lakota sand.

In the South Glenrock field, Converse County, Far West et al brought in State 7 No. 9 for an initial potential of 1,200 barrels of oil a day from the Upper Muddy. Test was through one half inch choke, and total depth is 5,955 feet. The well is at sw se nw Sec. 7, T 33, R 75. Oil for this field runs 39 degrees gravity. The Muddy was topped at 5,780 feet, and the Dakota at 5,946.

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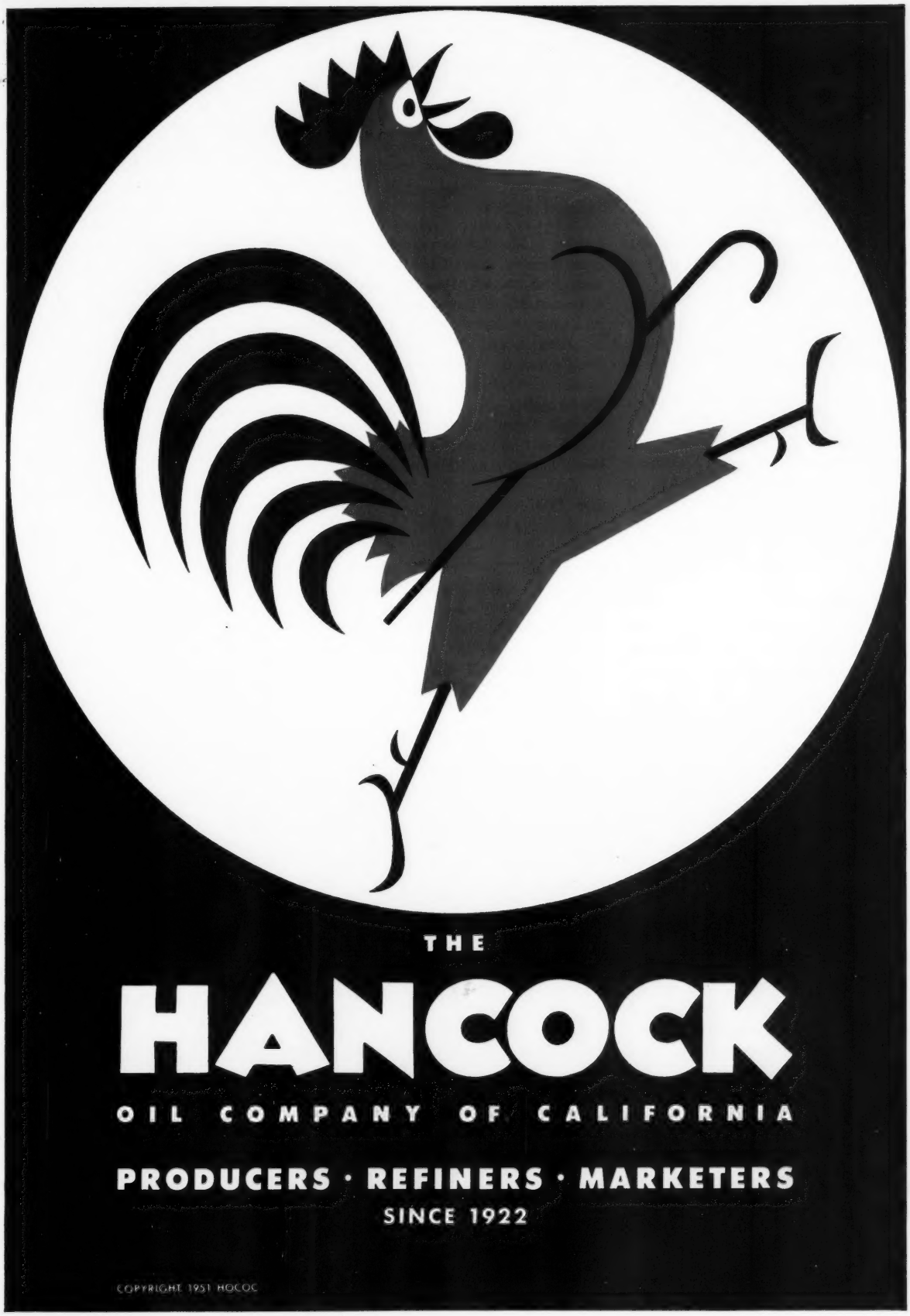
Montana

Williston Basin acreage recently brought the highest price on record when Ed Catron of Casper paid $420 per acre for a 403-acre tract in Dawson County. The land is in the Yellowstone River bed, 14n-55e. Seventy-one tracts were up for sale, and most of them went for $10 per acre, some going over $300 and $350. Total payments were more than $785,000. The land is in the Cedar Creek area, which has seen rapid development.

Shell Oil Co. recovered 1,260 barrels of oil and 740 barrels of water in a drill stem test of its No. 24-18 Shock in Dawson County. The test was at 7120-66 feet, apparently in the Charles. The well is located at 18-23n-50e and is half a mile north of the Richey area discovery. The discovery well was the first Williston Basin producer in Montana.

Shell also has found shows in two wildcats in McCone and Fallon Counties. The McCone County test, NPRR 22-25-B, recovered 225 feet of gas cut mud and a show of oil from the interval 9,313-9,410 feet. In Fallon County, Shell's No. 1 Little Beaver recovered 325 feet of oil and gas cut mud in a test of the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zone 8,380-8,423 feet.

The Texas Co. recovered 755 feet of oil in a test of its No. 1 NP G in the Cedar Creek area. The well is 11 miles to the northwest of the company's discovery in this field. Location is c ne ne 7-16n-54e. Two other wildcats are drilling between the new test and the discovery, and both have had shows of oil.

Oceanic Oil has staked location for three wildcats in the Richey area, on farmouts from Shell. Operator will test to the Madison.

Continental Oil will test two blocks in Phillips County and is now engaged in unitizing the blocks.

Cities Service will drill a wildcat north of the Dry Creek field in Carbon County. The same company is preparing to test in Beaverhead County, near the Idaho state line. Operator was moving in materials for its No. 1 Emerich, w½ nw ne 33-14s-7w, in the Lima area. Well will be drilled to the Tensleep, expected at 10,000 feet. There has been no previous drilling in this area.

North Dakota

Farthest north production in the state has been found by Amerada Petroleum Corp. in a successful test of the No. 1 Skaar. Well flowed nearly 28 barrels of oil per hour in a test of the interval 8,190-8,220 feet. The well is five miles north of the No. 1 Harry Bakken, discovery well in the Tioga area in Williams County. No. 1 Skaar is at c ne sw 13-158n-95w.

Amerada has completed No. 1 Binhomer Risler in the Croff area of southern McKenzie County. The well was completed in the Madison at 9,584 feet, after drilling to a total depth of 10,988 in the Devonian. Seventy barrels of oil and 14 barrels of water were recovered in six hours through one-half inch choke.

Four wells along the eastern rim of the Williston Basin have been scheduled by Cabot Carbon Co. The test will be both in North and South Dakota and will be to the granite. The first test will be drilled in McIntosh County, North Dakota.

Colorado

Continental Oil Co. recovered 200 feet of black oil, 40 gravity, on drill stem test of its No. 6-A Pollack in Jackson County. The test was from the interval 5,665-5,791. Operator continued coring. Recovery was from the Morrison-Sundance. The well is in the North McCallum area and is at c nw sw 2-9n-79w. It is the first deep test on top of the structure.

Twenty-five tracts of state land were offered for sale by the Colorado Board of Land Commissioners. Stanolind, with a bonus of $1 for 82 acres in Logan County, was high bidder. The lands offered by the state were scattered in various counties. Hinman Brothers Construction Co. paid $12.25 per acre for acreage in Larimer County, and Arthur Fox of New York City, $5.08 per acre for a tract in Weld County.

Nebraska

Ohio Oil Co. found production at the No. 1 Preble in central Cheyenne County at the interval 4,414-35 feet. Well is the No. 1 Preble and 2,045 feet of oil was recovered on drill stem test from the D sand.

Utah

Second well of the Duchesne Unit, in Duchesne County, was given a rating of an initial potential of 1,730 barrels of oil per day. The well flowed an initial 432 barrels in six hours through 45/64ths inch choke. The well No. 2 Ute-Tribal was drilled by Carter Oil and Continental and is located at c se nw 16-4s-4w. Production was from the zone 7,516-7,661 feet. The well is an offset to the discovery.

Three States Natural Gas Co. will drill the wildcat No. 1 Kearns, in Emery County and 15 miles south of the Clark Creek pool in Carbon County. This is in line with a gas development and exploration program undertaken by the company. Two new development wells have been scheduled for the Clear Creek field, where gas was discovered in 1951.

Continental Oil Co. has announced plans for a wildcat in southern Uintah County. It will be on the Bull Canyon block and northeast of the Hill Creek structure.

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The fifth producer, and the best thus far in the South Largo Tocito field in Rio Arriba County, has been brought in by Lowry and Associates. The No. 21-40-182 flowed 1,743 barrels of oil per day. Production is from the Tocito formation, which was topped at 6,704 feet. The well was drilled to 6,761 feet, total depth.

Western Canada

Mississippian possibilities in the Williston Basin have been extended northward with recovery of oil from a wildcat in southern Saskatchewan. The well, drilled by Central LeDuc Del Rio Producers, Ltd., on a farmout from Socony-Vacuum, is four miles north of the U.S.-Canadian border. Five feet of free oil was recovered on a drill stem test at the 6,424-36 foot interval.

Glenn McCarthy Heads New Company

Glenn McCarthy, Inc., a new corporation headed by the Texas oilman and builder of the Shamrock Hotel at Houston, has applied to the Securities and Exchange Commission authority for a $20,000,000 stock issue to finance oil prospecting, development and other operations. The proposal embraces issuance of 10,000,000 shares of $2 par value common stock to be underwritten by B. V. Christie and Company of Houston. Christie is a director of the corporation. The prospectus denoted the company's intention to handle oil, gas and other mineral resources in United States, maybe Canada, and at some later date possibly in other countries. Not more than $5000 a month will be paid McCarthy as president, plus 10 per cent of net profits before taxes, according to the registration. The Texas operator in addition will be given a restricted stock option for the purchase within five years of 2,000,000 shares, with his total holdings not to exceed at any time one-sixth of the common stock outstanding. Ralph E. Fair of San Antonio is vice president of the corporation, and Robert E. Manning of Houston, secretary-treasurer. The directors besides McCarthy, Fair and Christie, are W. Howard Lee, Cecil M. Kirk and Joseph F. Meyer.

Personalities IN THE NEWS

Desk and Derrick of Long Beach Holds First Meeting

The recently organized Desk and Derrick Club of Long Beach, California, held its first meeting in the Supper Room of the Lafayette Hotel. Frances Rodenfels, President, presided. One hundred fifty were in attendance. Mr. William Geis, prominent Los Angeles Consulting Geologist, was the guest speaker. His topic was "Oil from Antiquity to the Present."

Frances Rodenfels

The Long Beach group is affiliated with the rapidly growing Association of Desk and Derrick Clubs of North America. This three year old organization already includes thirty-five clubs with a total of 4,000 members. Its primary purpose is to enable women employed in the oil industry to become better acquainted with different phases of the industry, thus making themselves more valuable employees. Also, in bringing together these girls with mutual interests it is hoped that many lasting friendships will develop.

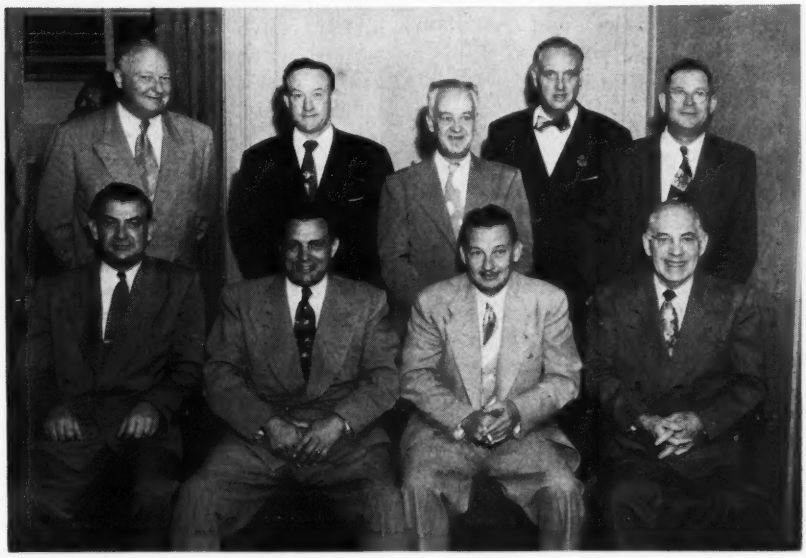
To attain these goals, monthly dinner meetings will be held, highlighted by speakers of prominence in the oil industry. Also, frequent visits to the field will include many enjoyable Saturday trips.

President Frances Rodenfels is a native of Columbus, Ohio, where she attended Ohio State University. Since coming to California in 1947, she has been with the Petrolite Corporation, Long Beach, in the position of Office Manager.

Nomads Whing Ding Date Announced

All plans have been completed for the Annual Whing Ding of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads which will be held at the Riviera Country Club on July 11, 1952. The event starts with a golf tournament beginning at 7:30 a.m. which is followed by a steak dinner at 7:00 p.m. After the dinner, the golf prizes and door prizes will be awarded. Then comes an elaborate floor show to top the evening off.

The committee in charge is headed by W. H. (Bill) Sargent of Sargent Engineering Corp. Individual activities are being handled by: H. J. (Joe) Schlarb of Chiksan Company and George Gutekunst of Gardner-Denver Company, golf; W. F. (Bill) Bettis of Johnston Testers, Inc., banquet and arrangements; I. B. (Babe) Doyle of Hydril Company and Vernon Mitchell of Security Engineering Co., prizes; John Flanagan of Johnston Testers, Inc. and Jerry Engstrand of Grant Oil Tool Company, entertainment; Leo Cypher of Baash-Ross Tool Company, finance; Ray Humphreys of Axelson Mfg. Company, reception; and G. R. Winder of Chiksan Company, publicity.



Nomads in charge of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads Whing Ding to be held at the Riviera Country Club on July 11th. Back row, left to right: Babe Doyle of Hydril; Bill Sargent of Sargent Engineering; Ray Humphreys of Axelson; Jerry Engstrand of Grant Oil Tool; and Vern Mitchell of Security Engineering Company. Front row: George Gutekunst of Gardner-Denver; Joe Schlarb of Chiksan; Bill Bettis of Johnston Testers; and Leo Cypher of Baash-Ross. Not shown are John Flanagan of Johnston Testers and Dick Winder of Chiksan.

Jack McKay Appointed Fluor Sales Promotion Manager

J. P. Wiseman, Vice-President in Charge of Sales for The Fluor Corporation, Ltd., Los Angeles, announces the appointment of Jack McKay as Manager of the Sales Promotion Department. McKay will be in charge of advertising, publicity, exhibits and all phases of sales promotion.

Jack McKay

McKay joined Fluor in 1942 and for the past 8 years has been directly connected with Sales, serving as a Sales Engineer, Assistant to the Director of Sales, and Assistant District Sales Manager of Fluor's Houston District Sales Office for the past 2½ years. McKay is a graduate of Oklahoma University with a degree in engineering.

By way of last minute news, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Ripley, Sr., recently celebrated their golden wedding and Fritz and Sally, the Junior Ripleys, had a reception for the celebrants at their Rolling Hills home. F. C. Ripley, Sr., is one of California's well recognized and respected pioneers and Mrs. Ripley is without question one of our best informed citizens on the true history of the state's oil development. Many oil people stopped by to wish the elder Ripleys more years of good health and happiness, and herewith we add our own best wishes to the generous chorus.

A card from world traveler, Jack Ballagh, is datelined from Andermatt, a winter sports paradise on the famous Swiss St. Gotthard Pass. Jack had just climbed the Jungfrau (it says on the card) and if he had, then the Jungfrau must have good auto roads to its near 14,000 feet peak. Anyway, Jack is having a wonderful time and we only wish we were carrying his suitcase.

Taves Back On Job

F. G. "Fritz" Taves, area manager for Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation of Los Angeles, has returned to his office after an illness of several months.

Fritz Taves' many friends will be glad to learn of his complete recovery.

The board of directors of Franco Western Oil Company has elected H. D. Campbell, vice president and general superintendent at Bakersfield, president of the company. Franco Western plans a substantial boost in its exploratory operations.

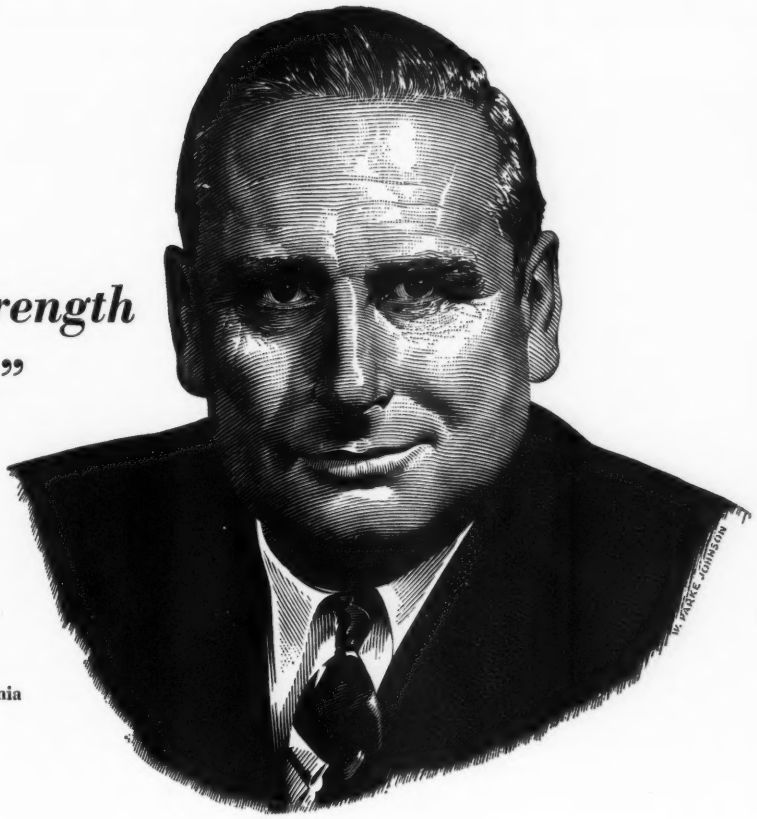
California's oil industry paid its respects to W. C. (Bill) Whaley at a testimonial dinner given at the California Club in Los Angeles. Whaley started in the oil business in 1921 with Honolulu Oil. He worked with various California organizations until 1924 when he joined the old Barnsdall Oil Company. In 1941, he succeeded R. A. Broomfield as general manager. Barnsdall and Sunray Oil were joined in 1950, Whaley becoming vice president in charge of California operations. Last May, two years after the merger, Bill was named president of Sunray. Whaley's new post calls for his headquarters at Tulsa, Okla. Among those in attendance at the dinner were R. E. Foss, Frank Morgan, C. H. Jones, H. C. Morton, L. L. Aubert, C. P. Watson, William Geis, J. W. MacClatchie, H. S. Kohlbush, L. L. Hillman, Lawrence Vander Leck, Robert Minckler, R. A. Sperry, Cyrus Bell, Elmer Houchin, Jud Hillman, William Roper, Paul Paine, C. A. Johnson, Gene Powell, Phil Magruder, D. T. Staples, S. F. Bowlby and Ben Walters.

Hugh H. Glen

Hugh H. Glen, President of Emsco Derrick & Equipment Company since 1939, has been elected Chairman of the Board. William T. Powell, Executive Vice-President, has been elected President. Both changes become effective July 1. "Bill" Powell has been associated with Emsco for the past 14 years. In 1942 he was elected Vice-President and placed in charge of manufacturing and engineering activities of Emsco. Last December he was elected Executive Vice-President. Emsco manufactures oil field equipment in three plants in the United States—Houston and Garland, Texas, and Los Angeles—and one in England.

William T. Powell

"Our Country's Strength is Created . . ."



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- the cumulative purchases of 6,500,000 Payroll Savers add up to $130,000,000 per month.
- the number of individual E Bonds sold in 1951 totaled 68,069,000 pieces—8% more than in 1950.
- purchases of $25 and $50 E Bonds—the denominations popular with Payroll Savers—were greater than the sales of $500 and $1,000 E Bonds.
- monthly redemptions of unmatured E Bonds during each of 9 months (April to December, 1951) were less than 1% of the amounts outstanding.
- the *cash value* of Series E Bonds held by individuals on December 31, 1951, amounted to $34,727,000,000—$4.8 billions more than the cash value of Series E's outstanding in August, 1945.

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CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD

C.N.G.A. Frolic

Over 800 men of the natural gas and gasoline industry turned out on June 7th at Rio Hondo Golf Club for a day of fun and frolic at the Association's annual June Frolic. The biggest number in the history of C.N.G.A. swarmed the fairways with 237 leaving the first tee amidst more confusion than there is in the race for President. Low gross went to Halsey Smith, Foster Wheeler Corporation, who scored a scorching 72 which also made him the first winner of the Anchor Petroleum Company's Perpetual Trophy.

Glenn Aaroe, Standard Oil Company, showed his prowess at the hole-in-one contest by copping the cash prize with the nearest ball of the day. The Suppliers showed the Oilers how the national pastime was played when they outscored their opponents 12-6 over the seven inning route. Lee Miller, Fluor Corporation, guessed the right score and enriched the family fortunes with a goodly amount of that folding stuff.

The barbecue found the fancy of 683 hungry participants. They were aided in their digestion with the soothing music of the Four Tyroleans who furnished the tunes for many barbershoppers. Door prizes, including electric toaster, coffee maker, electric clock, electric razor, golf balls and flash camera, were given away in the big tent before the show. It was a tremendous day, concluded with a gigantic entertainment produced by Walter Trask.

L. to r.: P. W. Mettling, Cooper Bessemer; Warren Kraft, Honolulu Oil Co.; Geo. S. McLaren, Standard Oil and C.N.G.A. President; Walt Karemer.

L. to r.: Jim Kibre, Gen. Pet. Corp.; Frank Colton, Tide Water Associated; Val Cassaday, Lomita Gasoline Co.; Frick Gibbs, Union Oil Co.

L. to r.: R. C. Gentry, Standard Oil Co.; Harold Harvey, Gen. Pet. Corp.; Bud Sullivan, Standard Oil Co.; Chuck Heinrich, Wilshire Oil Co.

L. to r.: F. M. Taylor, E. D. Davies, J. A. Storch, and R. L. Bach, all of Petrolane, Ltd.

L. to r.: T. A. Francis, Sinclair Ref. Co.; E. W. Hammond, Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.; Robert Bungay, Union Oil Co.; Geo. Dieter, The Fluor Corp.

L. to r.: Ham Bigelow, Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.; Bob Cooper and Norman Pennels, both of Sinclair Ref. Co.; Walt Penner, Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.

L. to r.: Bob Few, So. Calif. Gas Co.; Bill Fendrick, C. J. Smith, Western Gulf Oil Co.; J. H. Ohman, Rockwell Mfg. Co.; Allen Gilmore.

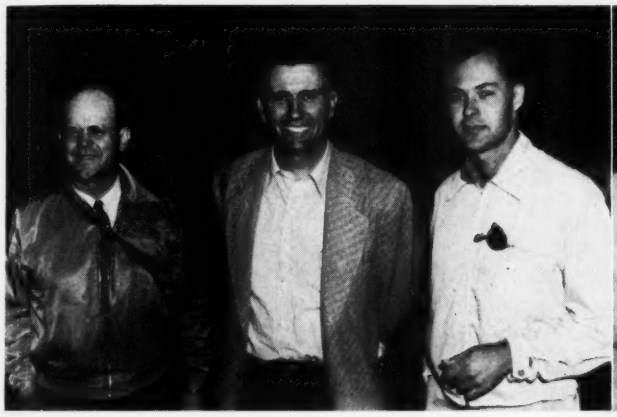
L. to r.: E. Niederer, R. J. Allen, Gen. Pet. Corp.; F. E. Latham, E. B. Hall Co.; C. Brehm, American Meter Co.; Mike Henry, So. Calif. Gas Co.

L. to r.: C. A. Tuttle, Lomita Gasoline Co.; M. L. Hubble, Lomita Gasoline Co.; Hal Leedy, J. B. Gill Co.; Glen Gill, J. B. Gill Co.

Shots Taken at American Association of Petroleum Geologists Annual Barbecue in Pico Canyon, California

L. to r.: A. B. Hendrickson, Calif. Div. of Oil and Gas; John Woodward III, St. Anthony Oil Corp.; Bill Barker, Union Pacific R. R.; Lou Heintz, St. Anthony Oil Corp.; Howard Reynolds, Consulting Geologist.

L. to r.: Jack Isberg, Superior Oil Co.; Everett Pease, Sunray Oil C.; Joe Le Conte, Richfield Oil Corp.



L. to r.: W. C. Mateer, Golden, Colo.; L. B. Snedden, The Texas Co.; W. S. King, The Texas Company.

L. to r.: C. R. Swarts, Geologist; Ross Matjasic, guest; Wallace Matjasic, Honolulu Oil Corp.; Hugh McClellan, Continental Oil Co.; Joe Angelillo, Petroleum Engr. Associates.

Litigation

Of considerable importance to California oil companies with offices in Los Angeles but which produce crude oil and other petroleum products elsewhere is a decision in favor of Belridge Oil Company against the City of Los Angeles.

Superior Judge R. L. Herndon has ruled that a license tax of approximately 40 cents on each $1,000 of gross receipts imposed by the City of Los Angeles does not apply to Belridge Oil Company because, although the company's executive offices are located in the City of Los Angeles, its production activities are located in Kern County and elsewhere and production is sold to buyers in the area in which produced. The city had sued Belridge Oil Company for a tax on $22,937,-173 for the years 1947-48-49 and 1950 under its license ordinance.

Many oil operators which produce in Kern, Fresno, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties have been paying the tax under protest and it is quite likely that producers in Los Angeles County, not within the confines of the City of Los Angeles, will also be exempt.

The suit was submitted to the court without trial and entirely on the basis of stipulations concerning the facts. The decision has clarified a troublesome situation that has confronted concerns which have felt the tax was grossly unfair and inequitable. It will be appealed, but counsel for Belridge Oil Company, Vernon Barrett, is of the opinion that the decision will probably be upheld.

Joanne Garvey, daughter of Jim Garvey of the Oakland office of Hancock Oil Company, was the only girl to place with the 15 top winners of the recent national Hearst history national competition. Earlier this year Joanne placed second in the San Francisco Bay area competition for the Hearst sponsored contest.

George Roth, oil engineer and geologist, has opened consulting offices at 11717 Ventura boulevard, North Hollywood. Telephone number is Stanley 76294. During the last four years he was associated with Ross Cabeen & Associates and earlier he was with Shell Oil Company for 13 years as a senior geologist.

Field Development

Castaic Hills Adds New Producers

Douglas Oil Company of California has scored with its second well on its lease in the Castaic Hills area. The well, Douglas-Twomey No. 2 on Sec. 35-5n-17w, came in from a bottom of 5850 ft. at the rate of 40 barrels an hour. Output was subsequently restricted to 25 barrels an hour. The crude oil is 32 gravity, the same as Douglas-Twomey No. 1 well finished last April and currently putting out 260 barrels a day. The company now is rigging up its third well at Castaic Hills. On Sec. 36, Indian Oil Company, Operator, has further enhanced its production aspect of the area by bringing in the Ament-Dunn No. 5 from 5925 ft. for 245 barrels a day. Atlantic Oil Company's Doyle No. 2 on the same section last was reported making hole below 4800 ft. Standard Oil's Golden No. 85-1 is producing 220 barrels a day from bottom plugged at 6533 ft.

San Fernando Wildcat Digs

Spudded and drilling down toward the objective formations is Standard of California's Mission No. 1 on Sec. 1-2n-16w near the old mission town of San Fernando in Los Angeles County. The project is trying for production near the intersection of Rinaldi and Balboa streets or 2891 ft. north and 3510 ft. west of the company's Foothill Orchard No. 1 test, which was drilled to a total depth of 5115 ft. and abandoned a year ago.

Mining Organization Plans California Test

St. Joseph Lead Company of New York is planning to enter into a contract with Continental Oil to drill an exploratory well in California. Ten other wildcat wells also will be undertaken by the same combination of interests. Six in West Texas, and one each in Southern and Northern Louisiana, Montana and Oklahoma. This was learned following a special stockholders meeting which approved amendments to the mining concern's certificate of incorporation extending the purpose and power of St. Joseph Lead to include in its operations oil, natural gas and all types of mining activities. The company also is considering a drilling contract with Zephyr Drilling Company to put down three exploratory holes. Two probably will drill in Wyoming and one in Colorado. St. Joseph Lead also is giving thought to a prospect job on a 6000-acre lease in Southern Illinois.

Kern County Leases Taken

New leasing operations are noted in Kern County. Universal Consolidated Oil Company has acquired from Lester C. Hotchkiss 640 acres or all of Sec. 5-29s-24e at the northwest border of the Bowerbank gas field near Buttonwillow. Superior Oil Company has taken 180 acres on the south half of Sec. 1-30s-28e, west of the Walker oil sand development at North Edison. Two miles east of the Race Track Hill field, Kern Oil Company, Ltd., has leased land on Sec. 36-29s-29e.

Cuyama Valley Wildcat Quits

Northwest of the Morales Canyon field in the San Luis Obispo County part of Cuyama Valley, Basin Oil Company has pulled out of its Heller No. 48 on Sec. 34-12n-28w. Drilled to a bottom of 6517 ft., a formation test from 6420 ft. on down showed only slightly, gas-cut drilling fluid. The well was in granite when written off. On Sec. 21-9n-26w, Santa Barbara County, Superior Oil Company's important Cuyama Government No. 1 test keeps digging and at last reports was making hole at 4476 ft.

Corral De Quati Wildcat Interesting

Shell Oil Company is approaching the spudding operation with its Huston No. 1 wildcat well on Sec. 19-7n-30w on the old Keck Ranch at Corral De Quati, Santa Barbara County. Location is several miles northeast of a couple of drill holes put down in recent months on the Orton property.

Shale Hills Try Fishing

Fishing drill pipe stuck in its Bergman No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 5-27s-18e at Shale Hills has the present attention of Standard Oil of California. The well is at a depth of 6440 ft. South of Kern Front, the company has taken the first steps with its No. 52 on Sec. 12-9s-27e. Southeast of the Fruitvale field, the company has said good-bye to its Shellabarger No. 48 on Sec. 30-29s-27e. The drill fumed and fretted to a frustrated even 7600 ft.

Mount Poso Test Staked

Murdock No. 1-1 test has been staked by Bradford Bishop on Sec. 34-27s-28e in the vicinity of the Mount Poso field. At Santiago Creek, Blue Ridge Oil Company's Blue Ridge No. 2 wildcat on Sec. 14-10n-23w for a time is idling at 610 ft. At Round Mountain, Pacific Supply Cooperative is preparing to launch Bishop No. 2 test on Sec. 24-28s-28e.

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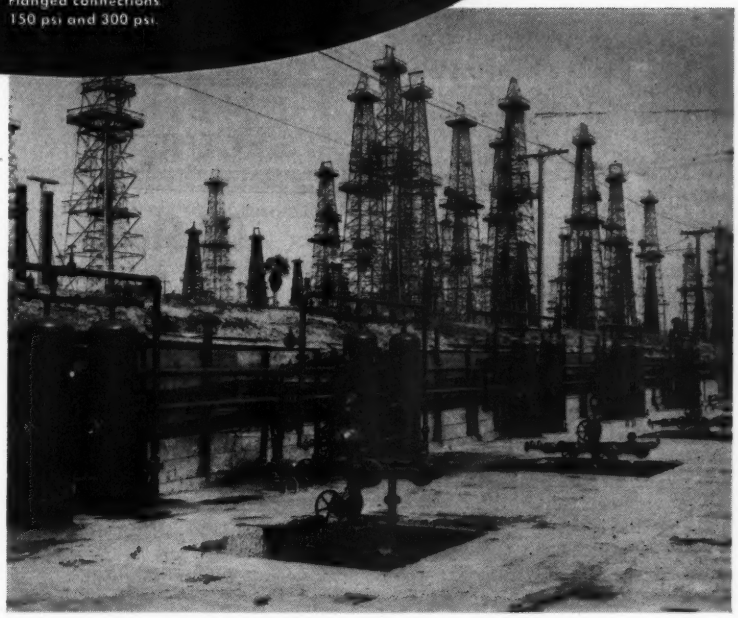

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San Joaquin Valley

Kettleman Hills Deepening Job Good

Kettleman North Dome Association Two has redrilled, deepened and recompleted its No. 1-P well on Sec. 1-22s-17e at Kettleman Hills, Kings County. The well was originally complete in June of 1931 as a producer of substance. The recompletion effort showed 550 barrels of 36 gravity oil on the gas lift from 8416 ft.

Paloma Deep Try Drilling

Deeper and deeper grows Ohio Oil Company's KCLA No. 72-4 test well on Sec. 4-32s-26e in the Paloma field. The well as this was set down was biting through the earth's crust below 13,850 ft. and that is a long way from the full story for the operator is bent on going to 20,000 ft. provided nothing untoward interferes with such designs.

Burrel Test Drills Ahead

On Sec. 27-16s-19e east of Fresno County's Burrel field, Coast Exploration and Golden Bear Oil are drilling at a depth yet inconclusive with their Evangelho No. 42 wildcat venture. Gibson Drilling Company is doing the drilling.

McKittrick Try Working

West of McKittrick, Moriqui Exploration Company of Los Angeles is drilling on down at 1140 ft. with Anderson No. 3 on Sec. 15-30s-21e. Officers of the company include Johan P. Rinde, Akeley P. Quirk and William E. Moran.

Richfield Oil Lists Important Valley Tests

In the Turk Anticline area of Fresno County country no stranger to wildcat tests Richfield Oil Corp. has opened work on its Denlinger No. 1 venture on Sec. 14-17s-15-e. Location is about one-half mile southeast of the company's abandoned Cantua No. 1, which was abandoned at 5100 ft. in April of 1943. It is also three-quarters of a mile northwest of The Texas Company's S. P. No. 1, which was completed at 9355 ft. in July of 1940 for a little oil. It failed at any time to measure up commercially. Between fields at Rosedale and Fruitvale, Richfield is rigging its KCL-E No. 54-18 wildcat try on Sec. 18-29s-27e, Kern County. One mile northwest of the Salt Creek field and a dozen miles in the same direction from McKittrick, Richfield is engaged in work preliminary to drilling its Sneddon-Teilman No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 13-29s-20e. The project probably will not be content until going at least to 2500 ft. Ground in the Salt Creek area recently recorded a duster. It was Dr. Edwin Larson's Anderson No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 30-29s-21e. Nothing showed to bottom at 2955 ft. Returning to the drilling fortunes of Richfield, that company is ready to start the drill in its KCL No. 16-28 on Sec. 28-11n-20w, a southeast offset job to the company's sensational Eocene discovery, KCL No. 85-29. The finder came in last April for 1170 barrels of 25.3 gravity oil a day through a 17/64-in. choke, together with 1,550,000 cubic feet of gas daily from the interval of 9592-9756 ft. This new supply of light oil is moving to Richfield's refinery through the Kelley-Watson pipeline. The line snakes across the countryside about a mile away from the field and boasts a capacity of 75,000 barrels a day. The line was constructed some years ago primarily to handle Cuyama Valley and production from San Joaquin Valley fields.

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Oildale Test Begins Digging

Standard Oil of California is on a return visit to the area north of Oildale in Kern County. The company has started drilling its No. 52 wildcat test on Sec. 1-29s-27e, no great distance from its No. 33-1 well, which was drilled to 7105 ft. and abandoned last New Year's Eve. Location is one mile west of the old Kern River field.

Mount Poso Test Fails

Drilled to a bottom of 2226 ft. in basement rock, Lyle A. Garner & Associates have abandoned S. P. No. 3-1 wildcat on Sec. 3-27s-28e in the Mount Poso area. No showings of consequence apparently were encountered at any stage on the way down.

Bellevue Try Spudding Due

About to spud is Standard Oil's Karpe No. 53 on Sec. 34-29s-26e, three-quarters of a mile northwest of Superior Oil's production on the Houghton property at Bellevue in Kern County. The venture is aimed for the Stevens oil sand zone. This sand along with the Vedder and the Jewett is being tapped in the Greeley field, not far away, and in smaller quantities in the little Bellevue field.

Carruthers Test Abandoned

East of Carruthers and no great distance from the new Camden field in Fresno County, Tide Water Associated Oil Company's Hill No. 5-10 explorer on Sec. 10-16s-20e failed to come through with production and has been relegated to a negative chapter of history. The venture looked at all possible formations to a quitting depth of 6422 ft.

Pike Drilling Scores New Records

Floyd W. French and crew of the Thomas P. Pike Drilling Company of Los Angeles have established a new field record for the contract organization by drilling 1248 ft. of oil in a single eight hour shift on Humble Oil's Rosedale-Stevens Comm. No. 5. This performance is particularly exceptional by the fact that no less than 41 "connections" were required in the process and each connection consumed an average of five minutes, or a total of three hours and 25 minutes. Thus leaving only four hours and 35 minutes for actually digging the footage. Members of the speedy crew were French, driller; H. L. Salzer, derrickman, Doye Lester, catheadman; and J. W. McMahon and C. W. Boland, rotary helpers. Prior to this outstanding performance, French and his crew set a record which gave the company's other 16 rigs a hard target to shoot at, which the Pike organization reported was exemplified by the digging of 894 ft. of 15-in. hole in eight hours on a Standard-U. S. Navy contract at Elk Hills. However, it was just a few days thereafter the Elk Hills record was chalked up that Pike's Roy Kirkland and crew reached a new high by sinking 924 ft. of 15-in. hole in eight hours and filled in their spare time by unloading some 3000 ft. of 10¾-in. casing. The crew was made up of Kirkland, driller; Dean Peterson, derrickman; Harold Gish, catheadman; and Billy Cook and Odel Ritter, rotary helpers. The Pike Drilling Company operates under a plan of Incentive Management with Profit Sharing by which workers not only share in the extra profits they help to create, but share in the responsibilities of management as well.

Lawrence Vander Leck, E. Fred Davis and R. G. Whealton have organized the San Jose Oil Company in Los Angeles. The address of the new company is 502 Ohio Building, Los Angeles.

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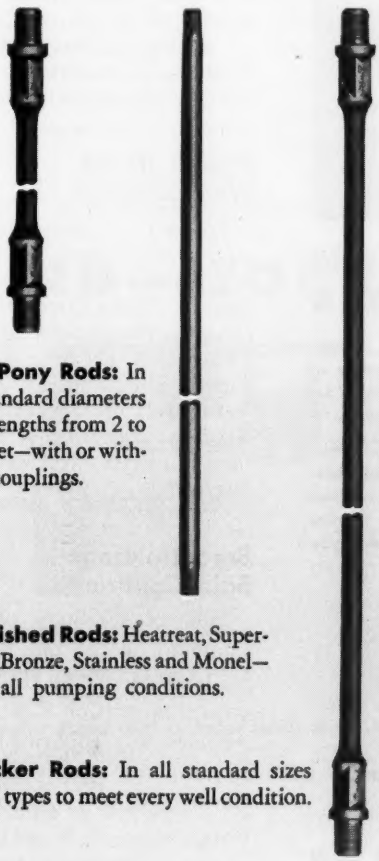

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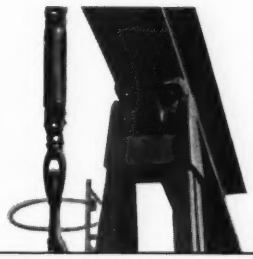

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Los Angeles Basin

Lake Elsinore Test Suspended

At Lake Elsinore in Riverside County, Anne Arnold has suspended operations at a depth of 2366 ft. with Conklin-Walker No. 1 exploratory hole on Sec. 18-6s-4w. In Towsley Canyon, Los Angeles County, Keystone Oil Development Company's Hammon No. 3 on Sec. 8-3n-16w is down approximately 700 ft. A new rig is being put up for the wildcat.

Castaic Test Slates Work

Paradise Valley Oil Company, the sixth operator to work on the Mary Austin No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 28-6n-17w north of Castaic, is ready to deepen the project from 3648 ft. The well was begun in 1950 and has been the subject of tests intermittently ever since. It has been credited with oil shows of some degree of importance. In the Hasley area, Ohio Oil Company's Douglas No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 4-4n-17w has reached 5826 ft. and is now seeking to loosen stuck drill pipe.

Canoga Park Test Commences

W. J. McCarthy and Dennis Wally have opened the first operational chapter on their Moss-Le Sage No. 1 test on Sec. 9-1n-17w at Canoga Park, Los Angeles County. The operators' Frank Knapp No. 2 on Sec. 4-1n-17w was drilled to 1600 ft., plus or minus, and may be carried down deeper with heavier equipment.

Imperial County Wildcat Abandoned

The Texas Company has pulled out of its F. D. Browne No. 1 exploratory hole on Sec. 6-16s-12e in the Dixieland area of Imperial County. Drilling stopped at 7806 ft. The company has sunk several wells in various portions of Imperial County and it is doubtful whether or not it will carry its exploratory program in that region much further. It is not likely that the Texaco banner will fly over more than one more prospect job.

West Newport Find Pumping

Quinn-Watkins' Farnsworth No. 2, a new fault block discovery in the Hunter-Atha sector at West Newport, at last reports was producing 150 barrels of 16 gravity net oil a day. Pacific Drilling Company, contractor, carried the well to a bottom of 2528 ft. Location is on Sec. 12-6s-11w near the intersection of Atlanta and Hampshire streets. The Bolsa sand made its appearance at 2450 ft. On Sec. 13-6s-11w, Pacific Supply Cooperative's Surf No. 3 is pumping 75 barrels of 22 gravity oil daily from a redrilled depth of 4445 ft. The project the first time went down to 5133 ft. Petrie Drilling Company was in charge of drilling.

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Whitney Canyon Well Pumping Oil

George D. Rowan & Associates' Phillips No. 1 test on Sec. 6-3n-15w, Los Angeles County, has been completed by Contractor Watkins Drilling Company at a depth of 1160 ft. The well started off pumping at the rate of 35 barrels of 13 gravity net oil a day. Interval perforated is from 930 ft. to bottom. H. L. Shepard is company engineer.

Sunset Beach Well Extender

Production success continues to attend Algonquin Oil Company in the Sunset Beach area of Orange County. There Owen Drilling Company has completed Algonquin's No. 2 extension test near Patos and Algonquin streets on Sec. 29-5s-11w for 100 barrels of 17 gravity net crude oil daily. Location is 50 ft. east of the company's No. 1 new fault block discovery.

Brea Holdings Sale Confirmed

Sale of holdings of Birch Oil Company in the old Brea field for $1,505,000 to L. L. Hillman of Hillcrest Exploration Company of Los Angeles was confirmed in a ruling by Superior Court Judge Robert Gardner of Santa Ana. The properties consist of 17 wells producing on a 20-acre tract plus 770 acres near the field. Current production of the lease is approximately 250 barrels a day. The court ruling was necessary because the properties had been in litigation.

Coastal and Northern District

Bradley Canyon Test Rigged Up

Ready to drill is General Petroleum and Douglas Oil of California's Nicholson No. 45-9, two locations south of the combination's Houk No. 8-9 extension test on Sec. 9-9n-33w, which was completed in the Bradley Canyon area of Santa Barbara County last January in fractured shale from 5850 to 6528 ft. for 250 barrels of 10 gravity crude oil daily. The General-Douglas' Houk No. 14-9 on the section failed to live up to earlier expectations production-wise and was written off at 7475 ft.

Orcutt Deep Test Drilling

In the old Orcutt field, Santa Barbara County, Union Oil Company continues to move deeper with its test of the lower formations. The well, Dome No. 18, is on Sec. 24-9n-24w and is in charge of Santa Maria Drilling Company. Union's Simi No. 17, a no dope hole on Sec. 3-3n-18w in the Oakridge area of Ventura County, is being drilled by Loffland Brothers at 1300 ft.

Solvang Try Digs

Near picturesque Solvang in Santa Barbara County, Shell Oil's Mitchell No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 31-6n-30w is making hole ahead at 1430 ft. At Bardsdale in Ventura County, Texaco's Elkins No. 1 extension test on Sec. 7-3n-19w is in trouble brought about by stuck drill collar. The hole is at a present depth of 7190 ft. Information is being more or less held on developments as the drill gnaws deeper in Union's Torrey No. 84 at Torrey Canyon. Present depth of the followup job to the company's exciting discovery is 3310 ft. Loffland Brothers are contractors there.

Franks Tract Test Drilling

Contra Costa County's Franks Tract area is the scene of Shell Oil Company's Webb Tract No. 1 wildcat drilling on Sec. 34-3n-3e under the direction of Bell & Burden. Digging at present is near 1200 ft. In the Mattole Valley area of Humboldt County, Petroly Oil Company's Petroly No. 1 test on Sec. 6-2s-2w continues to dig away at 1875 ft.

La Honda Test Drilling Ahead

Near La Honda in San Mateo County, Jergins Oil Company's YMCA No. 2 explorer on Sec. 26-7s-4w is digging at 950 ft. Standard Oil's Standard-Richfield-Cafferata & Pimental No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 11-6s-5w at Half Moon Bay is at an inconclusive stage of operation. In Marin County at Drakes Bay, Standard's Robson No. 1 try on Sec. 33-2n-8w is drilling at 2480 ft.

Monterey County Wildcats Working

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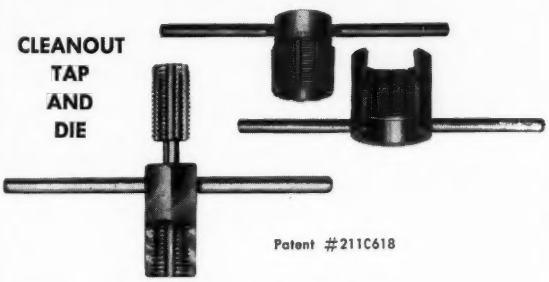

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Monterey County, Murdock Oil Company last was reported drilling at 3760 ft. with its Marian No. 1 on Sec. 9-20s-8e. Northeast of the San Ardo field, Harris, Horne and Neighbors' Western No. 2 on Sec. 2-22s-9e is working on a fishing job. The venture was carried to 1380 ft. and then plugged back to 760 ft. Terminal Drilling Company's Teddy No. 1 test on Sec. 26-23s-12e in Salinas Valley is poking ever deeper at 3690 ft. The company's Signal No. 1 is a location on Sec. 28-24s-10e at Pleyto.

Shasta County Venture Inactive

Reports from the Redding area of Shasta County told that E. D. Berryman's Stillwater Plain No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 35-31n-4w was temporarily idle at 460 ft. At Patterson in Stanislaus County, Shell Oil's Elfers No. 36X-28 wildcat on Sec. 28-5s-7e was still a location. George T. Cameron, widely known San Francisco newspaper publisher, is about to begin work on his Orland Comm. No. 4-1 on wildcat ground on Sec. 19-23n-2w at Orland, Tehama County.

Bardsdale Test Runs Into Trouble

Stuck drill collar has called a temporary halt to drilling activity at 7189 ft. in The Texas Company's Elkins No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 7-3n-19w in Bardsdale region, Ventura County. On land in the county no great distance from the Aliso Canyon field, Union Oil is rigging its Ex-Mission No. X-7 try on Sec. 21-4n-22w. At Simi, Pacific Western's Marr No. 1 on Sec. 36-3n-18w continues to punch down at 5676 ft.

South Mountain Wildcat Drills

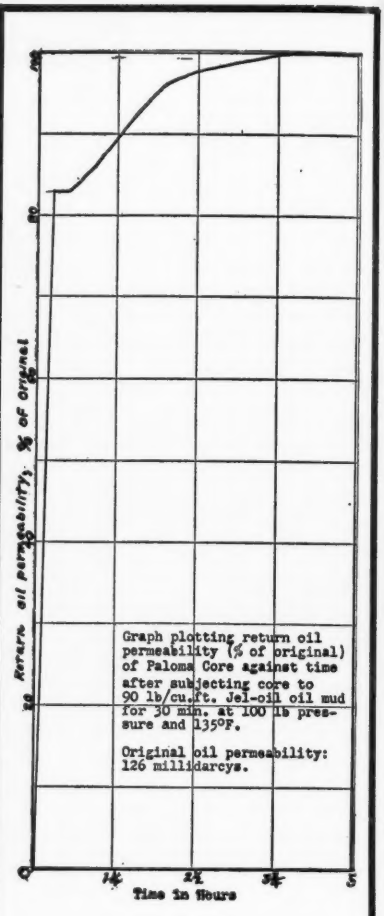
Following cementing operations designed to correct lost circulation, Los Nietos Company's Stewart No. 1 test on Sec. 24-3n-21w is making hole ahead below 1000 ft. Camay Drilling Company is in charge. At Saticoy, Hayes & Sprague have spudded General Petroleum's S.P.S. No. 1 prospect job on Sec. 28-3n-21w.

Capitan Test In Start Stage

Jeff Dye Drilling Company's No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 34-5n-30w at Capitan, and British-American Oil Producing Company's British-American-Honolulu-Rancho Suey C No. 1 test on Sec. 5-10n-32w in the Tepusquet area are in the earlier stages of operation.

Antelope Hills Wildcat Abandoned

Having drilled to 5280 ft. without visible encouragement, Enterprise Oil Company's Enterprise No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 8-28s-20e at Kern County's Antelope Hills has been discarded as dry and barren. On land north of the main Arvin field, Patrick A. Doheny is rigging to begin drilling his Di Giorgio No. 1 test on Sec. 3-31s-29e.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Standard Oil Company's N. L. & F. 52-19 in the Castaic Junction Field. K. L. Kellogg & Sons, drilling contractor. Left to right: Lonnie Morgan, driller; Jim Norton, derrick; K. H. Carlson, cathead; K. E. Truitt, lead tong; I. A. Garber, pusher.

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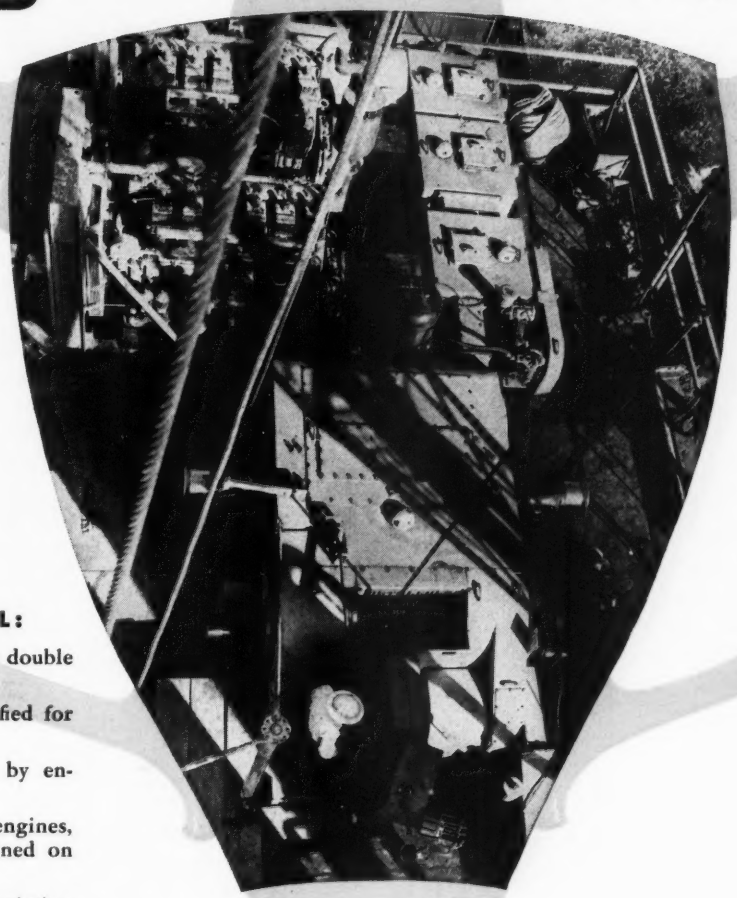

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With Drilling Contractors

Jimmy Worley, Rocky Mountain Drilling Company executive, has returned to the active list, following treatment and full recovery from a heart seizure. He was absent from his company's office on Robertson boulevard in Beverly Hills for about three months. There are but few persons associated with drilling in California who are not acquainted with Jimmy.

By the way, Rocky Mountain for the first time in the 21 years of its existence, has entered the state of Idaho to drill Standard Oil of California's Sheep Creek Unit No. 1 near the city of Montpelier. The rig in use was moved from its former location not far from Garrison, Utah. Slats Lewis was in charge of the Mormon State job and is again running the show with the Idaho exploratory well. In passing, it is interesting to note that the present population of Idaho is some 589,000 people, and in addition a fisherman's paradise, raises world-famed spuds and contains the great Sun Valley resort.

K. L. Kellogg & Sons have completed a good well for Hancock Oil Company in the Gosford area. A wildcat well, known as KCL No. 78-A-14 on Sec. 14-30s-26e, it came in from a depth of 7609 ft. Initial flow was 250 barreds of 35 gravity oil a day through a 14/64-in. orifice. Interval perforated is 7559-7608 feet.

At Santa Maria in Santa Barbara County, Santa Fe Drilling Company is moving ahead with Gilliland Oil-C. O. Davis' Bradley No. 5-3 well on Sec. 5-9n-33w. The drill site is a northeast offset job to the combination's Bradley No. 5-2, which was completed last February from the interval of 4786-4806 ft.

Claude Mason, widely known among the California drilling fraernity, has given up his bachelor status to that of a Benedict in sunny Italy. Mason, who completed a successful tour of duty for Brown Drilling Company of Long Beach in the Middle East in July, 1951, stopped in Italy en route home. While in Lodi, he joined the Albergo Casottino drilling organization and his sojourn in Italy has been enhanced by the winning of a beautiful wife.

The American Petroleum Institute has made available a revised edition of the First Aid Training Guide, published originally in July, 1951. The new edition was in response to innumerable requests from the oil industry for a training course largely confined to six emergency measures to assure comfort of an injured person until he could be attended by a physician. In addition to other pertinent material the revised guide contains a wealth of material on the accepted back-pressure, arm-lift method of artificial respiration.

It has just been learned that when Ned Brown and Mrs. Brown of Long Beach celebrated their 29th wedding anniversary last May 9, it also marked the birthday of Mr. Brown. Ned, president of the Brown Drilling Company, is one of the petroleum industry's most progressive contract drillers.

During the first five months of this year, 793 wells were drilled in the Rocky Mountain region of the country, with California contracting organizations participating prominently. This is an increase of 43.6 per cent over the 552 wells put down in the period through January to May a year ago. Two hundred and sixteen wildcat wells have been sunk this year compared with 141 in the like period of 1951. Oil and gas discoveries so far in 1952 total 35, a gain of 10.

Chalk up another drilling success for Brown Drilling Company in the gas areas in Northern California. The latest accomplishment was with Brazos Oil & Gas Company's Core R. Brandt Comm. No. 1 on Sec. 20-4n-4e at Rio Vista in Sacramento County. The project was recompleted at a plugged depth of 4055 ft. putting out 3,050,000 cubic ft. of gas a day through a 5/16-in. bean. This is the only well in the area in which the Lower Domengine sand is productive.

Fowler Drilling Company has started Sierra Oil Company's Whittier No. 1 test on Sec. 8-2s-11w at Whittier Narrows, about 20 miles east of metropolitan Los Angeles.

Since Cuyama Valley was opened up four years ago, Richfield Oil and other operating organizations have put down approximately 200 wildcat wells. Currently there are about 425 wells flowing at Cuyama. Richfield at present has 345 commercial producers there.

Union Oil Company has 14 strings of contract tools busy in various California areas. Two drilling and a like number of repair crews are active in the company's coastal division. A couple of drilling crews are operating in the Ventura division and six in the southern division. Two drilling crews are working in the valley division.

Contractor Gene Reid Drilling Company has spudded Sunray Oil's KCL No. 1, an extension test of the Fruitvale field on Sec. 35-29s-27e.

NOW!

The 1st Rotary Hose Designed Specifically For Portable Rigs!

Oil Men Asked for it... CHIKSAN Engineered it!

Here for the first time is an entirely new all-steel rotary hose unit specially designed, engineered, and built for portable rotary rigs.

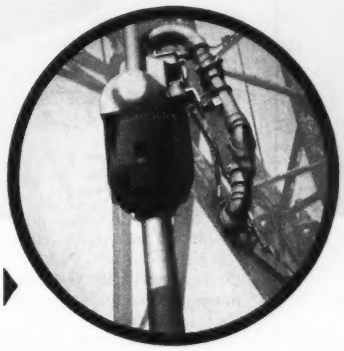
Developed to overcome the problems encountered in small working areas, the complete unit consists of a "Space-Saver" outrigger swivel arm, an all-steel rotary hose, and a drilling swivel extension. This combination, tested to 6000 psi, provides complete flexibility and ease of operation, uniform strength and safety, and the many other advantages of Chiksan all-steel hose.

Definite savings not only in initial cost but in cost per foot of hole drilled over the conventional type of rotary hose are assured.

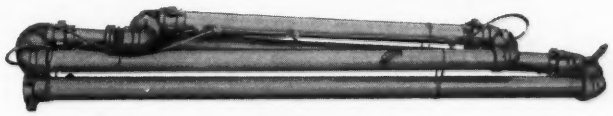
Ordinary rubber hose can also be accommodated by the "Space-Saver" and drilling swivel extension for reducing wear and tear, twisting, and kinking due to sharp bends.

Write today for complete information on this new advance in rotary drilling!

CHIKSAN AND OIL — from first bite of drill to final flow, from tank truck to neighborhood gasoline pump. Chiksan Ball-Bearing Swivel Joints are serving in close partnership with the oil men of the world. Whatever your installation or design problem — whether it's an old story to us or a new challenge, Chiksan Project Engineers will help you find the answer — completely — fast!



Drilling Swivel Extension increases flexibility of the hose. It is bracketed to the swivel, providing greater stability.



This new hose eliminates the possibility of a hose rupture causing loss of circulation or complete failure. It can be folded for easy transportation.

Space Saver increases radius of bend of the hose. It can be transported without disassembling or removal from the mast.

Write Chiksan today for special brochure with detailed engineering drawings.

Dept. No. 6-COW

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THIS

LAUGH OFF!!

He met his blind date on the street corner. "What do you want to do, babe?" he inquired. "I wanna be weighed," she replied. So he inserted a penny in the drustore scales and she got weighed. Later on after the show, he again asked her what she wanted to do. She again said, "I wanna be weighed." With a bit of disgust our hero finds some more scales and the gal again finds out what she weighs.

At the end of the evening he escorts her to her door and says, "By the way, what is your name?" "My name," she sneeringly replied "is Wouise Wandcaster and I've had a wousy evening!"

Then there is the story about the wife who caught up with her husband in a bar, sampled the highball he was drinking, and demanded, "How can you drink such horrible stuff?" "See," said the husband, "and all the time you've thought I was out having fun!"

The father of twins was in a terrible predicament. He couldn't tell the babies apart. There wasn't any way to identify them; he couldn't cut their hair differently, because they didn't have enough hair to cut. Their eyes were the same shade; their chubby noses the same; he was just out of luck. Finally he had an inspiration and had their names tattooed on their backs: "Daisy and Bill."

Suddenly the door opened, and the room was flooded with light. The young couple turned and faced a glowering parent.

"Who are you?" he asked the young man through clenched teeth.

The latter gulped, turned pale, and then blurted, "I'm her brother!"

Hotel owner: "Did you find any hotel towels in Lightfinger's suitcase?"

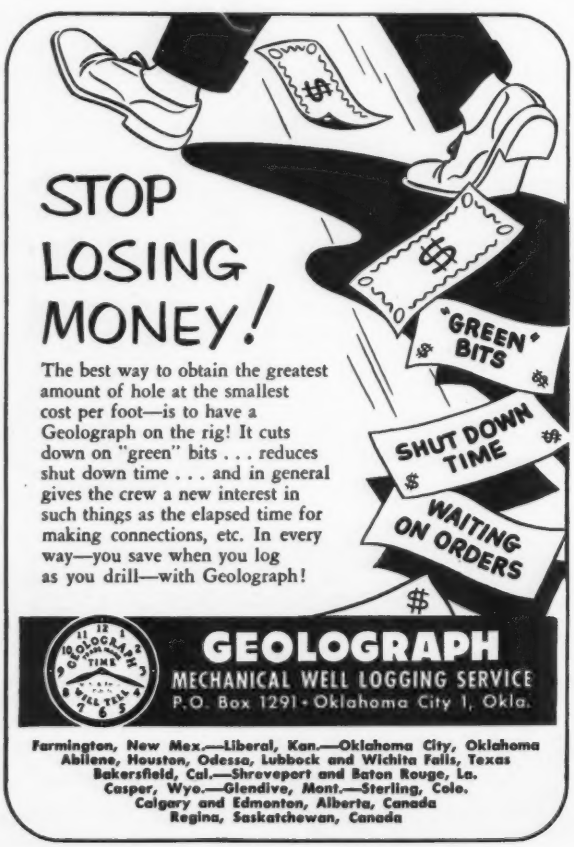
Hotel detective: "No—but I found a chambermaid in his grip."

Hubby: "I wonder why we never manage to save anything?"

Wifey: "It's the neighbors; they're always doing something we can't afford."

Mama: "I'm so glad to see you sitting so quiet while your father naps."

Junior: "I'm watching his cigarette burn down to his fingers."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"GREEN" BITS
SHUT DOWN TIME
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